A TOUR IN France & Italy,

Made by an

Engliſh Gentleman, 1675.

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ERRATA.

Page.	Line.	Errors.	Corrections.
17.	3.	*Appear,*	*Appearing.*
18.	5.	*Hand,*	*End.*
20.	2.	*Tower,*	*Town.*
35.	16.	*Duæ,*	*Dux.*
47.	5.	*Calacumes,*	*Catacumes.*
63.	8.	*Capital,*	*Capitol.*
68.	25.	*Unitage,*	*Vintage.*
72.	19.	*Carſo,*	*Corſo.*
79.	6.	*Monta,*	*Monte.*
Ibid.	8.	*Fontana,*	*Fontane.*
80.	9.	*Capital,*	*Capitol.*
bi Id.	13.	*Corile,*	*Cortile.*
82.	16.	*Of the ſome Pillars,* &c.	*Of the Emperor* Nerva, *ſome Pillars,* &c.
83.	25.	*Are ſeaven,* &c.	*The ſette Sale are* 7.
84.	21.	*di Bave,*	*di Bove.*
Ibid.	26.	*Auma,*	*Numa.*
85.	16.	*The Colonna is,*	*The Colonna Triana is.*
86.	25.	*Guglio,*	*Guglia Vaticana,* &c.
Ibid.	Ult.	*a paret loco,*	*a patre loco.*
87.	28.	*Teaching,*	*touching ſpiritual matters,* &c.
99.	28 & 29.	*Are Denominicon* 1020	*are* 1020. *put into* 16. *Troops,* &c.
Ibid.	30.	*The Foot of the ſame,* 25078.	*The Foot of the ſame denomination,* 25078.
111.	In the Margent.	*Pope oblig'd.*	*Pope obey'd.*
114.	5.	*Publickly,*	*Politickly.*

A TOUR IN France & Italy.

DIEPPE, *a Town, but indifferently Fortified, the Walls old, has an ancient Fort that commands the Port, and a Caſtle of the ſame Date, that does the like to the Land: The Harbour pretty ſafe, but very ſmall: The little Trade they have, is Fiſh, yet moſt of it comes from* Rye, Haſtings, *&c. Is worſe built than* Calice; *has ſeveral Monaſteries, and a Preſchè (as they call it) or Hugenots Church, which has a very great Congregation.* Dieppe.

ROUEN, *A large Timber-built Town, not much unlike* London *within the Walls, before the Fire; The Scituation within Hills, that hang over it on every side; has a good Wall on three parts of it, and the River* Seine *on the other, which there is pretty large, the Tyde rising in it to a considerable heighth, so that great Vessels come up to the Quay, which is the most beautiful Street it has, being broad, and just the length of the Town: The River formerly had a Stone Bridge, and some of the Arches are still remaining, but its rapidity and the great shoales of Ice destroyed it: At present, it has a Bridge of 19. large Boats, which is the most extraordinary thing in* France, *and a Duty on Merchandize maintains it: Beyond the River is a place set with some Trees, where the Ladies in the Evenings make their Tour: It has a Parlement, is an Arch-Bishops Seat, has 70. Churches and Monasteries, and 32. Parishes; Their best Church was built by the* English, *and their finest Monastery is now of English Women: It is esteemed to have in it 600000. Souls; by which crowd of Sluttish People, ill Scituation, and narrow Streets, it is most abominable filthy: It has an ill-favour'd Bourse, hung with ugly Pictures of their French Kings; a small Trade for all sorts of Merchandize, but the most considerable Commodity is English Lead: The Country thither, indifferent Fertile and Pleasant, most of it Corn, with some scatter'd Woods, Copses, and Apple Trees set in order on every side the Road, which serves in lieu of Vines.*

Paris. PARIS, *Is a great City, yet not above half as big as* London; *the Building high, most of Stone, the Streets narrow, the Windows, Doors, and Shops, not very good; the Paving inconvenient for Horses at all times, and men in moist weather; being of large slip-*

pery Stones of near a foot bread; has abundance of Palaces which have no back Yards, nor ſtately Entrance; their Coaches ſtand in the Court, and their Stables under their Lodgings; their Rooms of State, all with the deformity of great unproportion'd Timber appearing on the Ceilings, nor excus'd by gilding, and the Churches neither beautiful nor neat: The River Seine runs through part of it, but is there ſo ſhallow, that it ſerves for nothing in the Summer but to waſh their Cloaths, which they do upon long flat Boats: The Scituation is upon a level, excepting a little aſſent at the Eaſt-end; the Air ſo good, that it was never known to have the Plague, though there be ill Scents enough to make it continually ſuſpected: The principal Traffick of this City, is, their Language, Dancing, Fencing and Riding-Maſters, Babies, Toyes, &c. with which they ſupply all Europe, yet have enough left for their own uſe.

LOUURE, Has only one end, and one ſide of it finiſh'd; and when the reſt ſhall be added, will be one of the moſt extraordinary Pallaces in the World, both as to its Greatneſs and Figure, not any in Italy reſembling it in either: Behind it is the great Garden of the Tuilleries, which is near half as long as St. James's Park: Is prettily planted with Firr-Trees, Cypreſs, &c. and would be very fine, were they grown up, and that it had Gravel-Walks. Beyond this, is the Cour de la Reyne, a place by the River-ſide, ſet with Trees about a Mile long, like the great Walk in St. James's Park; wherein the Coaches take the Air in the Evening, and with ſome joſtling, paſs and turn, there being in the middle, and at the end, round places for that purpoſe. The end of the Louure has this Proſpect, wherein is the Kings own Appartment, which Louure.

which contains these Rooms; Guard-Chamber, Ante-Chamber, Dressing-Room, Bed-Chamber, a Closet for Private Councel, another for Devotions, a large Chamber for his Toys or Bijous, a Room built Gallery-wise to give Audience to Embassadors, a grand Sall for Ballets, and a Chamber for Comedies, with Theatre and Benches: Upon the same Floor is the Queens Appartment, which in every respect is as rich and large; but has one Room more, which is a Bed-Chamber distinct, for them to lye together; Under these (the Ground-Chambers) is the Dauphins, *which are the same with those above: In these Lodgings there is much Gilding and Painting, Cabbinets of Ebbony, inlay'd with Brass-Work, some Statues, &c. In one of the lower Rooms, is all the Models of the Towns in* Holland *and* Flanders, *with their exact Fortifications, Rivers, &c. In another, are ten thousand Poppits, representing so many* French *Souldiers for the* Dauphin *to exercise, being made to turn and charge at Pleasure: To this, which makes one side of the* Louure, *is a Gallery about* 800. *yards long, and* 10 *broad, seeming to have been design'd for a Sumptuous Rope-House, and as such the Architecture Merits praise; under it are the Kings Stables, conveniently plac'd for the River.*

Gardemeuble.

GARDEMEUBLE, *In the* Old Louure, *is the great Ward-robe kept, wherein are several Rich Beds, Canopies, &c. his extraordinary Chair of State, the glorious Rigging of his great Ship, Damask Sails embroider'd with Gold, and Cordage suitable, Hangings for the exceeding long Gallery, many great pieces of white Plate, two large Cisterns us'd for Baptizing of the* Dauphin, 24. *mighty Dishes or Basons for Cup-Boords,* 24. *for Orenge-Trees, as many for Perfuming.*

two

two Candle-sticks of prodigious heighth and weight; several Stands near as big; 24. great frames for fruit and Banquets; a great Table with Figures emboss'd upon it of the Chariot of the Sun, &c. Some great Ewres, with other Plate of less weight and show, but none of Gold: Next to this is a little Armory, where the most remarkable suite of Armes is that, was given the King by the Venetians, *very finely engraved with the Figures and Prospects of the Conquer'd Towns in* Flanders, *&c. Is exceeding light, yet Musquet proof, as appears by the dint in it; there is besides several strange Weapons, Armour of* China, *&c.*

ARCH TRYUMPHAL, *Of Wood, and painted; but the exact Model of what is intended to be in Marble; in beauty exceeding any of the Ancient* Romans, *erected by this present great Emperor of* France, *in honour of himself; upon which is to stand his famous Statue by* Bernino's *hand.* Arch Tryumphal.

GOBLINS, *A House built for the Kings Artificers, such as Inlayers of Cabinets, Statuaries, Sculptors, Painters, Silver-Smiths, Tapistry-makers,* &c. *in all which, both great and small, the design is still the Kings Tryumphs,* &c. Goblins.

OBSERVATOIRE, *A Building not quite finish'd for the Kings Chymists and Mathematical experiments, which besides the sinking it has below the Surface of the ground, there is a descent of* 171. *large steps, which go so low into the Rock, that at one side you meet the River* Seine; *from the bottom of this, by a hole quite through the Building, the Stars may be seen at Noonday; round about it are Labratories in two degrees or Stories: The Building is Stone, without any Timber; the Chambers Arch'd as well as the rest; the Quaries* Observatoire.

just by it, which yield a Stone so soft, that at first digging, they work almost as easie as Wood.

Invalides. INVALIDES, *A sumptuous Hospital not quite finish'd, design'd for the maim'd Officers of the Army, and is therefore very large; it has two Courts, besides the Out-houses for Offices, &c. The first is equal to the Building of the Louure it self, and the Quadrangle as big as that of Christ-Church; for to honour it, the King, Queen, Duke, and Dutchess reserve Lodgings to themselves in it.*

Place-Royal. PLACE-ROYAL, *A square like* Covent-Garden *on* Portico's, *but neither the Arches nor Building so good; into the Piazza but one entrance, which makes it melancholly as a Convent.*

Palais. PALAIS, *A great old Building which serves their Parliament, their Book-sellers and Milliners for an Exchange, their Merchants and Banquers for a Bourse, &c. but no room in it comparable to* West-minster-Hall.

Pontneuf. PONTNUEF *Crosses the* Seine *at the point of an Island where the River divides, and therefore has seaven Arches one way, and but five another; 'tis broad and open, and rais'd on the sides for conveniency of walking: At every twenty yards distance, an Iron-beam to hold a Lanthorn; at the end, next the Louure, stands a Clock that moves by the Water; in the middle, the brass Statue of* Henry *the Great on Horse-back, sent from* Florence *by* Ferdinand *the First.*

Quatre Nations. QUATRE NATIONS, *A Church and Schooles built by Cardinal* Mazarin; *the Building pretty good, but the Cupola most remarkable, having much gilding about it; and like other French things, finer without than within.*

VAL-

VALDEGRACE, *A Monastery built by the Queen-Mother, and the finest Structure they have; the Church little, but paved with Marble; the Quire rail'd with Iron, the Cupola lined with painting, the Pillars of the Tabernacle, well wrought Marble, adorned with Gilding*, &c. Valdegrace.

PALAIS ROYAL, *Monsieurs House, the building low, within abundance of gross carving and gilding; the most remarkable thing, a suit of white Sattin Hangings, painted in flowers, which they say came from* China; *the Bed rail'd in with Balustres of Massy Silver, which they boast to be worth* 20000. l. Palais Royal.

LUXEMBOURG, *Both the House and Garden, the best in* Paris; *equalling to their bigness, the Louure it self, but by piques between* Madlc d'Orleans *and the Dutchess of* Guise, (*the present Possessors*) *suffer'd to run to ruin.* Luxembourg.

BASTIL, *A little old square Castle with four Towers, serving for great mens Prison, like the Tower of* London, *but more fatal to its Prisoners.* Bastil.

PALAIS MAZARIN, *Esteemed one of the first Houses in* France; *resembles the first Court of Monsieurs, but the building higher.* Palais Mazarin.

THEATRES, *Much worse than ours, so are their Plays: In their Opera's their Scenes are infinitely inferior to those of* Venice, *as well as their Voices and manner of singing, being as unlike as Froggs and Nightingals.* Theatres.

FOIRE St. GERMAIN, *A large piece of ground under an ordinary cover of posts and tyles, divided into eight small Walks, or Streets; and the pleasure and benefit of it, is to cheapen, and then play for a Toy: It belongs to the Abbot, and yields him a very great Rent.* Foire St. Germain.

Town-house. TOWN-HOUSE, *Has a good Front, one great Room, with several Drawing-rooms, Offices for Clerks, &c.*

Sorbonne. SORBONNE, *The only Colledge that deserves taking notice of, Re-built by* Cardinal Richelieu A-lamoderna.

St. Denys. St. DENYS, *An old Church and Covnent, remarkable for its great Treasure of Gold, Jewels, Relicks, Robes of Coronation, and for being Sepulchre to so many Kings and Saints.*

St. Germains. St. GERMAINS, *Has a fine Scituation, but the House out of fashion; stands upon a Hill, and the River* Sein *running by it; on one side of it a Forrest which is well Wooded, and Pleasant; on the other an agreeable Country of Vineyards and Corn; has but one Court, is not large, nor any Rooms in it excellent; only the Kings Closet is pretty, being lined with Looking-glasses, painted with* Cupids *on them, and what there is of wood, cover'd with Gilding, the Roof being a Cupola, the Glasses very prettily deceive the eye, and the Floar in proportion of beauty to the rest; the Garden not extraordinary, but suitable to the House.*

St. Cloud. St. CLOUD, *A House of Monsieurs, not large, but pretty; stands upon a Hill, and the Garden (which is not yet in order) all the way descending to the River-side, the Cascade very good, which is ow'd to the Scituation; has a great deal of Wood, but can never have any good Walks.*

Ruel. RUEL, *A House so little, that it can only serve the King to Collation in; the Gardens and Walks the most & pleasanteſt in* France; *the whole enclosure of it, being* 300. *Acres of ground, gives such room for variety, that there are Corn-fields as well as Cascades and Fountains in it.*

VER-

VERSAILLE, *Though it ſeem to be ſcituate in a hole, being overlook'd on every ſide with Hills, yet nevertheleſs ſtands on a little riſing ground; the Front has wings, which by a new addition, are become much too long for the body; 'tis ſtone, colour'd as brick; not high, and cover'd with blew ſlate; the ridge with Iron gilded, which lyes on each ſide in Flowre-de luces, &c. Between the Windows little heads in niches; and for yet greater Ornament, the Roof is adorn'd with Pinacles; to approach the Door, there are two aſcents of Marble Diamond cut; on the laſt a little gilded jette d'eau; and in each corner, at the ſetting on of the wings, two gilded Vollerys, or Cages, ſtuck againſt the Wall like Martins Neſts: It affords not above three Apartments; the Kings, the Queens, and Dauphins; has ſome rich Furniture, and much painting; but his Majeſtys Bed-Chamber is moſt Bizzare, being meubl'd principally with Purſlain, which it has in greater quantity and variety than any Potters Shop in* Europe; *adjoyning to this, and the Queens Appartment, is a Terraſe pav'd with Marble, ſupported with Pillars, and a Baſon in the mid'ſt of it: The Garden is very large, and being a continued deſcent from the Houſe, makes that ſide of it to appear higher, and more beautiful; has many Fountains, Baſons, Statues, and great Walks, with tall Trees and Hedges; at the lower end a Canal, in which is a Yacht with all her Rigging: The King and all the Court enjoy the pleaſure of it in their Coaches; the Deep-looſe Sand, rendring it not agreeable to walk in. The Miniſters and Nobility have Houſes ſet at ſome diſtance on a piece of ground waſte like Common.* Verſaille.

TRIANO, *half a mile from* Verſailles, *ſtands a very fine Summer-Houſe with Walks and Statues almoſt* Triano.

as

as beautiful as the other; the Roof all cover'd with Purſlain Pots, or their Counterfeits; within furniſh'd with Pictures, and paved with Marble.

Regalio. REGALIO, *At the bottom of one of the great ſhady Walks was an Amphitheatre, made of Boughs and Flowers, wherein was conceal'd three ſets of Muſick, with which the King did entertain the Ladys: In another open part of the Garden, amongſt the Fountains, was an infinit number of Trees, ſet with their branches full of Candles; in the mid'ſt of them, a Table with a Machine upon it, whereon was moſt artificially hung, all manner of Fruit, as if it were natural, with branches, leaves,* &c. *In the middle of it, abundance of Wax-Candles, and round about the bottom, places for diſhes and covers.*

Country. COUNTRY, *Towards* Orleans *has ſeveral agreeable Hills, with pretty Houſes on them, and two or three wall'd Towns, not muchinferior to thoſe upon the Loire.*

Orleans. ORLEANS *Is large, ill built, ill paved, not one good Houſe or Gentleman living in it, and yet has about forty Churches; it ſtands on the River* Loire, *which is very broad and beautiful, but very ſhallow; its chiefeſt Trade is Wine and Corn; the Fortifications gone to ruin.*

Ambois. AMBOIS, *A little wretched Wall'd Town, remarkable for a Staggs horn, kill'd by* Francis *the Firſt in the Forreſt of* Ardenne, *which are fifteen foot high; his ribs they ſhow ſeaven foot long, and of a prodigious thickneſs, and the joynt of his neck, which is a ſolid bone, is a foot diameter, all kept in the old ruinous Caſtle there; in which there is nothing elſe to be obſerv'd, but a winding Stair-caſe, made for Coaches to run up, 35. fathoms to the Chambers; the Proſpect of the*

the Country from it is extream pleasant, the River very large, which having forsaken his old Channel, has there two stone Bridges.

Blois. BLOIS *Has nothing good in it but its Scituation.*

Marmoustier. MARMOUSTIER, *A large Abby, wherein is kept the St.* Ampoule, *that anointed* Henry *the Fourth; it ebbs and flows with the Moon, and was sent from Heaven to cure St.* Martins *Legg, which the Devil made him break by stealing away the Stair-case from his Chamber (now a pretty Marble Chappel on the side of the Church;) they also show a vast Tunn, wherein he kept his Wine, which probably was the Fiend that stole away the Stairs.*

Tours. TOURS *Is not near so big as* Orleans, *though pretty large; the Houses are most of them cover'd with blew slate, as well on the sides as roofe; the Streets narrow, the best Church (St.* Gratian *) built by the* English, *and has the Windows painted as if they were Enamell'd; by the Rampart is a long Walk or Maille well set with Trees: It had a Castle, but now Ruins; along the River-side, is a Rock, under which there are infinit numbers of Burroughs of People, like those of Coneys; the Trade is Spinning, Weaving, and ordering of Silks; it is an Arch Bishops Seat, the Scituation in that part of the Country which they call the Garden of* France.

Saumure. SAUMURE, *A little Wall'd Town under a Hill, close by the* Loire, *not bigger than* Windsor-Castle; *the Walls very clean and free from Buildings: In the Subburbs, which is much larger than the Town, is a pretty new Cloister of* Nostre dame d'Ardilliers, *wherein is every day wrought Miracles: From the brow of the Hill, on which stands an old Ruinous Castle,*

there

there is a Prospect of a Country something like that about Windsor; *it has abundance of Hugenots and their Churches, as in other Citys, without the Walls, and Subsists by being a School to* Germans *and* English.

2 Convents. *In the Road to* Richelieu *are two eminent Convents, of the Order of St.* Benoist, *of Men and Women remarkable, in that the Men are subject to the Women, and receive their Orders from them; the Lady* Abbess *is Sister to Madam* Montespan, *and in her Chappel lye two Kings of* England *Bury'd, who were Benefactors to it,* Henry *the Second, and* Richard Cordelyon.

Richelieu. RICHELIEU: *The famous Pallace of* Richelieu *is much less, and much lower Scituated than* Audlyend; *has a Mote about it, and a Canal at* 50. *yards distance again from that, which with several Cutts and Ditches, go a second time round it; in breadth it is a single House, has but one chief Court, the Stables and Offices plac'd on each hand in the approach to it, the Chambers are pretty square Rooms, but their Roofs all too low, which their heavy Timbers make to appear worse; there is great store of carved work on the Chimneys, Doors and Joice, and much French painting on the Ceelings: The Park exceeds the Garden, being very fine in its kind; has some Stags in it, a thing so rare in* France, *that they wonder at them there as Monsters: Near to this Pallace, is a Town built by the same Cardinal, and exactly Uniform, Wall'd and Moted too; it consists of one Street and two broad places at each end, whereof the one is a Market, but is so desolate and poor, that one would suspect the Plague were in it.*

Angers,

Angers *Stands upon the Main, a River that runs into the* Loire, *and almoſt as fair; 'tis Wall'd, ill built, not large, has an old Caſtle almoſt ruinous, which is yet a Garriſon, and they ſhow in it a Cage of wood, in a Dungeon, wherein was formerly kept Priſoner a Queen of* Scicily 21. *years; it has a very good Maille ſet with double rows of Trees on each ſide, near as long as that in St.* James's *Park; not far from it a little Forreſt, the Country about it, low, yet Wooded, Fertile, and Pleaſant.* Angers.

NANTS, *Is leſs than* Angers, *but rather better Biult, they have an old Caſtle litile worth, which with ſuitable Walls is all their Fortification: In the* Carmelites *Church, there is a Tomb of* Francis *the* 2d. *Duke of* Bretagne, *wrought by* Mich. Colombus, *which has many Figures about it, and all perfect; the Country is flat and woody, ſtands near the Sea, and upon the* Loire, *but its principal Trade is Brandy; near the Town, the Prince of* Conde *has a Houſe which has a good Proſpect.* Nants.

ROCHEL *Is leſs than* Nants, *has two or three Streets built with low Arches, under which are all their Trades men, like an Exchange, and excepting thoſe, and ſome few Houſes, the Town is very ordinary, not having one good Church: The Harbour is little, and too ſhallow at flowing water for any Ship of burthen; it has towards the Sea, two Block-houſes for its defence, which is in effect all its Fortification: 'Tis almoſt all Hugenots, and their principal Trade, Salt: The Country from* Nants *thither, ſomething reſembling* England, *being Encloſure and Paſtorage, excepting a Fen of ſeaven Leagues next* Rochel; *the Sheep very remarkable, being moſt black, with white foreheads and tayles.* Rochel.

Rochfort. ROCHFORT, *The place where the King builds and lays up his lightest Ships of* 40, 50, 60, *and* 70. *Guns; the Charante a little dirty River, or rather Ditch, not so large as* Puddle-dock, *being the Harbour wherein they ride; and so shallow, as well as narrow, that they cannot sail with their Guns in them; at the mouth of it is a little Fort, and by the side of it is a fine Store-house built of Free-stone, the length of* 20. *Ships, with several Appartments for such a number which lye every one over against their own dressing-room, and have their Terrible Names upon black Marble, in Golden letters over every door: The Couutry thereabouts Marshy and bad.*

Blaye. BLAYE, *A great old Castle upon the River* Giron; *the use of it to examine such Ships as pass to* Bourdeaux, *and the place where the* English *Trading for Wine were to leave their Guns; with this River, two Leagues nearer* Bourdeaux *the* Garonne *and* Dordogne *joyn, all which are muddy and troubled as a Torrent or Land-flood.*

Bourdeaux. BOURDEAUX *Stands upon the* Garonne, *a River more like Earth than Water, being near the Sea, is there very broad: It has one good Street with two or three good Houses in it; the rest of the Town narrow and ill built: It has* 12. *Parishes, but never a good Church; is govern'd by a Mayor, and six Jurats or Aldermen, is an Arch-Bishops Seat, and has a Parliament: Close to it stands a new Cittadel call'd* Chasteau Trompette, *design'd more to awe the City than defend it, which makes the Inhabitants hate the name of it; 'tis very regular and beautiful, has two Ditches; within the outwardmost is conveniencies for Horse, and in the other for Foot: The Country about it is a flat, cover'd with Vines; their sole Trade, Wine, which scarce any but the* English *buys.*

POITI-

POITIERS, *A ſtragling ill Scituated Town, low Marſhy ground about it, and no good Water in it; the circuit of the Walls ſhews it has been larger much than it is; the beſt Building is the Church of St.* Peter, *by* Harry *the* 2d. *King of* England; *'tis a Biſhops Seat, and govern'd by a Mayor.* Poitiers.

CADILLIAC, *A little inſignificant Wall'd Town, but the Duke of* Eſpernons *Houſe there is not much inferior to that of* Richelieu, *being of the ſame ſort of Building, and has a better Scituation, has finer Gardens and Orengery; but the diſpute by his Nephews about the Title, makes it very much out of Repair.* Cadilliac.

AGEN, *A Wall'd Town, ſtands upon the* Garonne, *neither well built, large, nor otherwiſe conſiderable, only that* Scalligers *Houſe is there to be ſeen, and is a Biſhops Seat; on the ſide of a Hill near it, is the Habitation of five Hermits, who have very good Appartments hewn out of the ſolid Rock; as alſo a Church, in which is a Spring that does wonders, produc'd there by the Tears of a Female Saint* 13000. *years agoe; the Father that ſhew'd it me, has been there* 45. *years, and is the moſt Devout, moſt Reverend, and moſt Simple Old Man I have ſeen; from hence is eaſily diſcerned the* Pyrenees, *and a Country both fertile and pleaſant.* Agen.

MONTAUBAN, *A little Town, pretty well built; the Market place has all the Houſes upon Arches, and under them their Shops; in one part of it, is a publick Fountain, which no Town elſe in* France *can boaſt, nor ſo good Wine and Proviſions; 'tis a Biſhops Seat, but conſiſts moſt of* Hugenots. Montauban

TOULOUSE *Stands on a flat, is not bigger than* Rouen, *but eſteemed the ſecond City of* France; *is generally built of a pale ſoft brick, and ſo are the* Touloufe.

Churches, which might be demoliſhed by ſcratching; it has divers Monaſteries, and ſome very large; a fine Town-houſe, and at the Weſt-end, a very good bridge, almoſt equal to Pontneuf, *but the River under it not to be prais'd in the Summer: The Soyl is ſo hot, that in three months the Dead are dryed and taken up again, and put into Vaults, where they may be Viſited: It has an Arch-Biſhop and a Court of Parliament, who glory in the priviledge of raiſing ſuch money as the King requires themſelves, and not to have the Officers of the Taille among them: It ſwarms with Lawyers, and is Poorer than any other part of* France; *yet the Country from* Bourdeaux *thither, the moſt fertile of the Kingdom, lying between two Rivers, and two ridges of Hills.*

Carcaſſonne. CARCASSONNE *Is in two parts, both diſtinctly Wall'd, call'd the Citty and the Town, but neither of them worth notice, nor yet the Caſtle; the Country here is ſtony and barren, and about this Town are the firſt Olive-Trees I found.*

Narbonne. NARBONNE *Is the Frontier Town to* Spain, *ſtands low and unhealthfully, but pretty well Fortified; is an Arch-Biſhops Seat, whoſe Houſe is the beſt there; it has ſome pieces of Bridges, Aquaduets,* &c. *remaining of the ancient Romans; has no River, but a cut out of the Aude.*

Beziers. BEZIERS *Has a Scituation upon a little Hill; and the little River* Orb *by it, with a pretty good Bridge over it; the Country ſtill Barren, but full of Olive-Trees, which here either breed, or ſome way draw a Quick-ſilver to their roots, that in time deſtroys them.*

Montpelier. MONTPELIER *Is one of the beſt built Towns in* France, *though one of the leaſt, all of Stone, and moſt of it uniform, but the Streets inſufferably nar-*

row;

row; it ſtands on the ſide of a little Hill, ſo that coming from Toulouſe *all the Towns is ſeen, every Houſe appear one behind another; is Wall'd, and has a little Cittadel, built about* 40. *years agoe, ſomething like* Chaſteau Trompette; *has Phyſick-Schools and Garden, and at ſome certain times the Apothecaries make the famous Confection of Alkermes in the preſence of the Magiſtrate; and next to that, their moſt conſiderable Trade is whiting of Wax, and making of Verdegreſe: The Country about it is a little wild, as the reſt of* France, *having no Encloſure, Meadow, or Paſturage, nor other Shade nor Tree but Olive; nor River, nor Water worth mentioning; and which is a greater defect, for the Ladys, there is wanting an agreeable Walk, who having neither Park nor Garden, on the Plough'd ground do Treſpaſs every Evening: At a Leagues diſtance on one ſide, is the Sea, and on the other Mountains.*

FRONTIGNAN, *A little ill-favour'd beggarly Town, yet Wall'd, remarkable for the Vines.* Frontignan.

PORTSETTE, *Where the King is making a Harbor in the* Mediterranean, *and has advanc'd a Mole already* 600. *yards, deſigns another Parallel to it, and the entrance to be juſt in the middle; the Stone they blow up out of a Mountain cloſe by it, which is very good Marble: Here the famous* Canal *falls in, which is to joyn both Seas, but is ſcarce ſo large or deep as that in St.* James's *Park; the* Garonne *that runs that way, has ſaved a great expence, yet is never the leſs exceſſive, but ſo wiſely plac'd upon the Proviſions that Country ſpends, that his Majeſty is a gainer by it: There are two or three Baſons and Reſervers, one prodigious, being a Valley ſtopt up at one end, but the art to get water into them, is not yet known.* Portſette.

NISMES,

Niſmes. NISMES, *Where there is an Amphitheatre built by the Emperor* Trajan; *the Walls the leaſt ruin'd of any the* Romans *have left; it has 63. Arches, and 470. paces in compaſs; there is alſo a Houſe on Corinthian Pillars, 10. in front, and 6. at each hand, ſuppos'd to have been a Capitol, and the Ruins of a Temple to* Diana *upon the head of a Rivelet: The Town is not for any thing elſe conſiderable, the Trade making of Stuffs, and the Country thereabouts Rocky: The* Hugenots *have a Temple in it, which is large and well contriv'd, and no leſs than 1200. Communicants belonging to it; near a third part of the people in theſe parts of* France *being of that Religion.*

Pont du Gard. PONT du GARD, *An Aquaduct made by the* Romans *82. foot high, between two Hills croſs a River, almoſt perfect ſtill; it has three rows of Arches, one upon another, and the lowermoſt ſerves for a Bridge.*

Auignon. AVIGNON *Is the Popes, bought for a ſafe Retreat upon occaſion, is Govern'd by a Vice-Legate, has the beſt Walls of any Town in* France, *though but little good Building in it; ſtands upon the rapid River* Roine, *half of which being the Kings, the Bridge between the two Owners remains broken: The greateſt Curioſities are the Altar-piece in the* Celeſtines *Church, given by a King of* Cecilly, *which has 40. Figures, all cut in one Marble, and* Laura's *Tomb (*Petracks *Miſtriſs) in the* Cordeliers *Church, with the Verſes found in it written by him, and the Medaille of a Fortune with it: In this City are abundance of Poor* Jews, *which for diſtinction wear yellow Hats, and to them an equal number of Whores, which are the greateſt part of the Inhabitants; the Country thus far ſtony with many rows of Hills.*

ORENGE

ORENGE', *A little Town very ancient, as the Ruines of the Antiquities there do ſhew: It has now loſt its Walls and Caſtle; the Principallity extends about* 8. *miles in length, and* 6. *in breadth, and is very Fertile.* Orenge.

VIENNE, *A little City ſtanding likewiſe upon the* Rhoſne, *remarkable for Pilates having dwelt there, and the old Tower of the Gate-houſe, from which he threw himſelf into the River.* Vienne.

VALENCE, *Another Wall'd City not worth notice, unleſs the breeding Lawyers can make it valuable: It has a Biſhop, who is Count of* Valence *and* Die, *two Biſhopricks united; and is temporal Lord not only of that, but of ſeveral other places in that Country.* Valence.

LYONS *Is Scituate between two Hills, and lyes about the belly of the biggeſt, in form of a half Moon, ſo cloſe crouded up, that ſome part of it is crept upon them: It ſtands on the* Rhoſne *and* Saone; *two Rivers, that by the help of the Mountains furniſhes it with Foggs, that for moſt part of the Winter conceal the Sun; the Buildings are high, Streets large, Shops better, People neater and richer much than in* Paris: *It Trades conſiderably with* Germany *and* Italy; *Prints Books and exchanges Money for all Europe: It has an Arch-Biſhop that eſteems himſelf Primate of* France; *Eleaven Pariſhes, and in the great old Church of St.* John, *a ridiculous Clock mightily valued there; which, beſides twenty other tricks, has little braſs Angels that appear when it ſtrikes; a Cock that is to be ſuppoſed to Crow,* &c. *but the Cloſet of Monſieur* Ceruiere *does ten times exceed it: The moſt extraordinary thing is the Town-houſe, which is equal to that at* Amſterdam, *with pretty Walks behind it: It is rather leſs* Lyons.

than

than Rouen, *and may be term'd the fourth great Tower of* France; *the Country about it not very fertile, but from* Beauvoysin *thither, ſeems pleaſant, by reaſon of its ugly Neighbour, Savoy.*

Grenoble. GRENOBLE *Stands at the foot of a great Mountain, and upon the little River* Iſere, *beſides the Torrent called the* Drac: *It has the Fortification of* 8. *Baſtions, is the place where the Parliament of the Province Aſſemble, and is famous for Gloves.*

Chartreux. GRAND CHARTREUX, *Scituate in the moſt Solitary place that can be found in the World, amongſt horrid Mountains, worſe than the* Alpes, *and the way from* Chambery, *hewn out of the ſide of Rocks in ſteps, with continual Precipices, a roaring Torrent in the bottom, and through the melancholly ſhade of Pines and Fir-trees; the Houſe large, but far from being beautiful or regular; has about* 50. *Fathers, and half as many Brothers, which are neceſſary Tradesmen, that work continually for the others; none elſe being admitted. A Stranger that is ſo Fooliſhly curious as to come there, is Lodged for a Night; and a Father, whoſe particular buſineſs it is, entertains him; and in the Morning he Records himſelf in a Book at his going away. On the top of the Hill, in the Deſart, is the Chappel of St.* Bruno, *once his Habitation, which he finding very cold, reſolv'd t'abandon; but St.* Peter *appeared to him, and would never be quiet till he had promis'd the contrary, which is the ſole reaſon that all theſe wiſe Fathers remain in this miſerable place, though they have many pleaſanter in that and other Provinces; the King of* France, *Duke of* Savoy, *and other Princes, having been ſo great Benefactors to them, that 'tis thought they are now able to ranſome almoſt any one of them.*

ROHANNE,

ROHANNE, NEVERS, MOULINS, BOURBON, BRIARE, *&c. Are not worth notice, nor the Country comparable to that part of the Loire, below* Orleans. Rohanne, Nevers, Moulins, Bourbon, Briare.

BEAUVOIS, ABBERUILE, MONTREUILLE, BOULONNE, *are pretty well Fortified, but not in good Repair; beſt towards* Paris, *which ſeems to have been the work of the* Engliſh; *the Buildings reſembling our Market-Towns, low Timber Houſes, with ſome few Brick amongſt them; the Country like the reſt, open, bears Corn, but not Fertile.* Beauvois, Abberuile, Montreuille, Boulonne.

CALAIS *Is ſtrong both to Land and Sea, has Ramparts, Ditches, Citadel, Block-Houſes,* &c. *and is a prettier Town, though leſs than the four former.* Calais.

FRANCE in general *Would be a very pleaſant and agreeable Country, had it Encloſures and Paſturage; is neither ſo Fertile generally as* Italy *or* England, *nor yet has no ground altogether ſo Barren as either of them; very few Woods, Parks, or Forreſts, and fewer Villas, or noble Country Houſes; Rivers not many, and of thoſe ſcarce any Navigable; much Corn, but not plump and large, Wines in good quantity, but without any flavor, and moſt of them tart and crabbed; Proviſions of no kind excellent, their Poultrey lean, little or no Fiſh, ſcarce any Beef, Mutton, nor Veal that's good.* France in general.

Their Horſes little, and ſo ſtrangely put together, that ſcarce any of them can either Trot or Gallop, and 'tis eaſier to teach an Engliſh Horſe to dance, than one of them to amble, for they can only go the Pas, whence their Coaches, and all manner of Voiture, is ſo ſlow, as 'tis intolerable.

Doggs of no kind worth a farthing, and to conclude, ſuch is the nature of the Clime, or Soyl, that it produces no Animal in perfection, but Aſſes.

The People nevertheleſs, the moſt gentile of any, giving Laws to us and others; for Faſhions and Behaviour, and yet not careful to be exact in either, but do all things as it were by chance, with a becoming negligence that extreamly pleaſes-------obſervable in their Linnen, Cloaths, Houſes, &c. in all which, they abhor exactneſs.

Nor has their Language any certain Pronounciation, but varies continually, as he that ſpeaks affects, ſo that they do not underſtand, but gueſs at each others meaning, yet is eſteem'd the ſweeteſt in the World, allow'd th'advantage of the Noſe and Liſping.

Their Complexions generally yellow and ſwarthy, the Men wither'd, the Women thick lipp'd, flat-nos'd, a little turning up, which gives an aire to faces, and is emulated by our Engliſh *Ladies.*

If they have any defects, they are abundantly ſupply'd by their good Meen and admirable Deportment, which gains them acceſs before all other Nations, and above the reſt are happy in this, that they can never miſtake or commit abſurdity by geſtures or otherwiſe, a French-man *being every where a Maſter of Ceremonys.*

The Nobles are moſt extravagantly Courteous, and ſo Impartial in their Friendſhip, that they never expreſs, or ſhew, more to one man than another.

Are naturally Chollerick, which together with extream Poverty and Miſery, makes them ſo brave, as not to regard any danger, a Valour the Gentry are brought to by Fatigue and Service; the Vulgar by continual Taxes.

Are

Are of an humour airy, and very diverting, always in motion, and ever making ſome kind of noiſe or other, Talking, Dancing, or Singing, being very like thoſe impertinent harmleſs Flyes that are always buſie about you, though neither to ſting nor ſuck you.

Generally Amorous, but the Men rarely Jealous, and who will enjoy their Women, may do it at their Perils.

Are very Apprehenſive, or Eucillè (as they term it) underſtanding what you mean, before they know what you will ſay.

All naturally Poets, ſo that they cannot write a Letter without ſome Verſes in it.

No leſs Hiſtorians, Printing every Mans Hiſtory, or Memoire that is not hang'd in Effigie, for being great lovers of their own fame and glory; their own impartial Pens does Immortalize it.

GENEVA, *A little Town, ſtands in a Flat, with Mountains at ſome diſtance on every ſide, being the ſeveral Territories of* France, Savoy, Swiſs Valeſians, *&c. by whoſe quarrels and emulation, it preſerves it ſelf; has pretty ſlight works about it, and an Arſenal not very conſiderable; has no good Building, and is only famous for its Religion; there is a Lake which is* 18. *Leagues long, and* 5. *in ſome places broad, has admirable Trouts in it, and gives Birth to the rapid Rhone.* Geneva.

CHAMBERY, *The chief City of* Savoy, *is about the ſize of* Saumure, *but better Built; ſtands inviron'd with great Mountains, and is the place where the Parliament reſides.* Chambery.

MONTMELIAN, *A little Town, by which upon a Rock ſtands a very ſtrong Caſtle that commands the Paſſage, and has the River* Iſere *running by it.* Montmelian.

Mont-Cenis MONT-CENIS, *The highest of all the Alpes, is a League up, two upon the top, (which is a kind of Plain or Valley between the Peaks) and in the midst of it, a Lake; the descent two Leagues more, which is troublesome and horrid in respect of the rude Rock and Stones which lye as if carelesly all at once there thrown and tumbled down the Hill; at the foot of it is* Novalese *and* Suza, *where* Savoy *ends, and* Piedmont *begins.*

Turin. TURIN *Stands at the foot of the Hills, on part of the same tract of Land with* Lombardy; *is lately enlarged by new regular Walls and Ditches; has a Cittadel on the back of it, and the River* Po *running by it; the Buildings are of Brick, plaister'd over, not excepting the Duke's Pallace, from which there is a very fine new Street, with a square at each end, on Portico's like* Covent-Garden.

The Old Pallace has two or three good Rooms in it, and joyning to it, in the great Church, a black Marble Chappel now building, to keep our Saviours Winding-sheet in; but the prettiest thing in the House is the Dutchess her Bathing-Room, from which to her Bed-Chamber, she goes up and down by Counterpoize.

La Venerie. LA VENERIE, *A pretty little House three or four miles distant, in which the Duke delights for Hunting-sake, a new straight Street leads to it; at the end of which is an Oval Building, and two high Marble Pillars with Statues on them: In the Court immediately before it, is a brass Stagg in the midst of a Bason, with Dogs about it: The House has abundance of Painting and Gilding; the Gardens very fine, and a high Semi-circular-wall with heads in Niches finishes the first, and then descending, there are two noble Grotta's, a Fountain, and a Semi-circular wall, bent the other*

way

way, at the end of this last, is design'd a Temple to Diana, *of which I saw the Model.*

LA VALENTINE, *A little neat House of the Old Dutchesses; on the other side of* Turin, *upon the banks of the River* Po, *and therefore stands pleasantly; it has much Gilding, and better Pictures than any of the other.* La Valentine.

The Duke calls himself Royal Highness, and glorys in having continued there a thousand years, and in all probability he may continue there a Million yet; for except Piedmont, *which is not above a days Journey in length, and very narrow; none would covet any of his Territories:* Savoy *being so Horrid, Barren, and Cold, that one would think it could never have other Inhabitants than Bears; yet he has in it many miserable Villages, and 'tis said, could raise* 20000. *Men; but his Country being almost Inaccessible, needs neither Armes nor Policy to preserve it; and therefore 'tis no wonder if its Duke have not the latter, since Nature gives nothing in vain.* Duke.

His Principal Revenue *is Salt, which he sells after the* French *fashion to his People, and in all things Governs like them; his Court and little flat Country, being* France *in Minature, all speaking, cloathing, and living as they do; with all sorts of Gabels and Impositions he is esteemed to have a Million of Crowns yearly, besides his Pension from the* French, *to let them into* Italy *upon occasion.* Revenue.

GENOA, *One of the Stateliest Citys of* Italy, *stands close under the Barren Appennines, and washt by the Sea* (Gli fan Corona i Monti e Specchio il Mare) *from whence it appears like a half Moon, and at each point two stout Ramparts, besides little Forts, as that at the foot of the* Pharos, *&c. Has an admirable* Genoa.

rable Mole, a Block-houſe to ſecure its Galleys, and a noble Encloſure, with abundance of Docks to build them in: The Streets are generally narrow, but the Buildings moſt Magnificent, conſiſting in effect of Pallaces, of which the chiefeſt are thoſe of the Imperiali of the Prince d'Oria, *of the Duke* d'Oria Marcheſe Durazzo, *and Sig^re.* Balbi.

Annunciata. *The Churches are beautiful beyond expreſſion, and in particular that of the* Annunciata, *which is ſupported with Pillars of white and red Marble, like Ivory ſtaind, and ſo poliſh'd, that they may paſs for Jaſper; the Roof all Carved, Gilded, and curiouſly painted; the Altars finer yet, having ſuch peculiar Ornaments as one might think impoſſible in Nature; and all this at the Charge of two Brothers; the* Lomellini *Merchants that give a third part of their gains to the Adorning of it.*

St. Ciro. *The* Jeſuits, *and that of St.* Ciro, *are not much inferiour, the laſt exceeding it in Painting and Pillars.*

Duomo. DUOMO *Is large, and has black Marble Pillars, but not ſo fine as the former.*

St. Domenico. St. DOMENICO *Is long and pleaſant, its Pillars and Arches black and white.*

St. Pietro e Paolo. St. PIETRO E PAOLO, *Is plain, but well built, moſt remarkable for its Figure, being almoſt round, and having five Cupola's.*

Spedale Maggiore. SPEDALE MAGGIORE, *A great Hoſpital built at the publick charge (except ſome few Benefactors) for poor Whores, Old Men and Baſtards, wherein 4. long Galleries with Iron Beds in them, they have diſtinct Appartments, as many over them again to work in, and as many Rooms about the Chappel to hear Maſs.*

PALAR-

In the Doges Pallace, which is great, is the Armory which can furniſh 30000. *men, and there is kept the Armour, their Women wore in the Holy War.* Palazzo del Doge.

St. PIETRO del ARENA, *Is a Village by the Sea-ſide of Villas, and fine Gardens, which are made more pleaſant by the great number of Orange-Trees, Mirtles and Fountains.* St. Pietro del Arena.

The Genoueſe *Territories are but ſmall, yet their ordinary Revenue is ſaid to be half a Million of Crowns yearly, and every Town pays beſides its Souldiers, Officers, and Magiſtrates.* Revenue.

The City it ſelf has a good Wall, beſides the ſecurity of the Hills at its back, and 20. *Ships and Galleys upon occaſion at Sea.* Strength.

Their Intreſt is altogether Spaniſh, oblig'd to it, not only by their preſent profit of returning all their money, &c. *but by a great ſum, long agoe lent the Spaniards, which will never be repaid, to keep them in awe, and by their Eſtates in the Kingdom of* Naples, *which they are not permitted to ſell to other than* Genoueſes. Intreſt.

Their Trade is Sattins, Velvets, Taffeties, &c. *but their beſt, Exchange of Money.* Trade.

Their Government is by a Doge, *choſen every two years, and eight Senators; but on occaſions of making War or Peace, the Grand Counſel Aſſembles, which conſiſts of* 400. *Elected out of the Families of the beſt Citizens.* Government.

NOVI : *Their Frontier Town to the* Millaneſes, *is little and inconſiderable; the Country from* Genoa *thither, all Mountains.* Novi.

TORTONA, *The Frontier to the* Genoueſe, *like* Novi. Tortona.

PAVIA

Pavia. PAVIA, *A better Town than either of them; has a fine Statue in Braſs of* Antoninus Pius *on Horſe-back; and in one of the Churches lyes Buried the famous St.* Auguſtine, *a Duke of* Suffolk, *and Biſhop* Parker.

Carthuſian Monaſtery. *At a little diſtance from* Pavia, *is the* Carthuſian Monaſtery, *the ſecond of the Order, and the fineſt they have; on the Frontiſpiece of the Church is abundance of Carving, beſides Marble Statues, Heads,* &c. *Within 'tis magnificent, though not built ſtrictly* a la-moderna: *On the ſides are particular Chappels for each Religious, all along rail'd with Braſs of great heighth and beauty, as alſo is the face of it before the Quire; the Alter-pieces are the hands of excellent Painters, and the Pillars to them curious Marbles,* Lapiſlaſuli *and* Jaſper; *the great Tabernacle ſo rich, that 'tis valued at* 20000 l. *In the Sacriſty is the back of an Altar of Ivory, in which is rarely cut in Figures the Hiſtory of the New Teſtament given by a Queen of* Cicilly: *The Tomb of the Founder* Giovanne Galeazzo Viſconti, *Duke of* Milan, *in a very fine white Marble, with Fame and Victory at head and feet; a great quantity of Plate, Jewels,* &c. *Their Cloiſter large, their Cells neat, and Gardens vaſt, and a great Pond in the midſt to keep their Fiſh in, which has a little current running through it, all fac'd with Stone and other Ornaments about it.*

Milan. MILAN *Is only to be prais'd by ſaying 'tis great, being full ten miles in compaſs; has few good Buildings or Streets; the Houſes generally of Brick, the Churches which of all ſorts are recon'd to be near* 200. *are inferior to thoſe in other parts of* Italy, *excepting ſo much of the* Duomo *as is built, which is all of white Marble,*

marble, with a bundance of Statues of the ſame, ſtanding upon the Walls on the out ſide; within, the Pillars ſutable, exceeding other Churches, in that the Marble is ſolid, and not cruſted; the Floor is the moſt beautiful of all, being the fineſt Pavement I have ſeen; the Church is more than half finiſhed, and has Scaffolds ſtanding as if intended to go on, and a man or two kept knocking there to excite Charity.

SPEDALE MAGGIORE, *The great Hoſpital is a Princely Building, ſtanding upon ſtone Pillars in a large Quadrangle, has Conveniencies and Endowments for* 4000. *Poor.* Spedale Maggiore.

The Lazaretto *is as extraordinary in its kind, being a ſquare of near a mile about, and a little Rivelet running round it.* Lazaretto.

In St. AMBROGIO, *is the Brazen Serpent upon a Marble Pillar, which the Children of* Iſrael *Worſhipp'd, and the place where St.* Ambroſe *himſelf lyes Bury'd.* S. Ambrogio.

The Cloſets of Sig^r. Canonico Setali, *in which are all manner of Rarities: In the firſt, great variety of Burning-glaſſes and Reflecting-ſteels of great breadth, and ſeveral other Inſtruments for Solar and Mathematical experiments: In others are all ſorts of Stones, Minerals, Shells, Horns, Beaſts, Fiſhes, &c. that are rare, as Camelions, Rhinocera's, Sword-fiſhes, &c. Cloth of the ſtone Abeſtos, that is made clean by throwing into the fire; a Load ſtone but of two ounces weight, that takes up* 25. *pound of Iron; in another all manner of Clocks and Watches, as thoſe of perpetul motion, with Bullets, of local motion, &c. In others Armes of* India, China, *&c. with their Kings and Prieſts habits, curious Figures in Ivory, Anatomies of Abortives, fine Cabinets, Collections of Medails, &c.* Curioſities.

strange Looking-glasses, Nuts, China *Manuscripts,* &c.

Cittadel. CITTADEL *Is larger than that of* Antwerp, *and is esteemed one of the best in* Europe, *has all sorts of Conveniencies, and Shops within it self to Accomodate the Soldiers, which are all* Spaniards; *it stands close by the Town, but the Government independant of him that governs* Milan.

Government. *The City has twelve Senators chosen by the King, whereof three must be always* Spaniards; *these make and alter Laws, determine all Causes Civil and Criminal without appeal; the Governor has the priviledge of being a Judge amongst them, and such is their respect to him, that they never reject any thing he propounds.*

Revenue. *The Revenue* Spain *draws from it yearly, is not less than a* 100000. l. Sterl.

Strength. *Their Dominions so large in this fertile Country of* Lombardy, *that they can raise* 50000. *Men.*

Artizans. *It abounds with* Artizans *of all sorts, in so much, that 'tis thought to have more than all* Italy.

Lodi, Piacenza. Lodi, Piacenza, *Two pretty little Towns; the first frontier to the* Venetians; *in the latter stands an excellent brass Statue of* Alexander Farnese, *the great General, on Horse back; the Country about these Towns a perfect Garden.*

Parma. PARMA *Has a pretty River runs through it, and is esteemed to be three miles in compass; the Walls very good and regular. The Duke's Pallace has two square Courts, and the Theatre for Opera's in it, the finest in the World, being able to receive* 14000. *persons, and may hear from the extremities of it distinctly; by the side of it is a less for Comedies, which is very pretty: At some distance he has a Summer House with Gardens, Fountains, Orangery,* &c. *but out of order:*

der: His Stables are very good, and his Coaches excel all Christendom in Richness and Uglineſs, the one all of Plated-ſilver emboſs'd, as alſo the Carriage and Naves; another of Velvet Embroider'd, ſo maſſie and groſs, that it ſeems as rich, but more deteſtable in its ſhape, being as big as a Chamber, having four great arm'd Chairs in it, beſides the uſual Seats behind them again; and the Gilding is equal to the reſt of the fooliſh coſt, of which the Wheels have their proportion.

The Cupola of the Duomo *is Painted by the hand of* Carreggio, *but faded very much, and the Floor is paved with large Marble.* Duomo.

The Duke's Revenue is ſaid to be 400000. *Crowns a year, of which he ſpends much in Guards, never going abroad without one of Halberds, and one of Carabines, and his Mother and Dutcheſs have the like.* Revenue.

In all his Dominions he can raiſe about 20000. *Men, having other little Territories, beſides that rich Cauntry about* Parma. Strength.

The Government of his Towns is by Podeſta's, *which have Power in all civil matters, and a Governor has the care of the other, but all Appeal (upon occaſion) to the Councel of State at* Parma, *of which, Marqueſs* Vigolino *is the principal.* Government.

His Intreſt is French. Intreſt.

REGIO *is the Duke of* Modena's *Frontier and beſt Town, of which Prince* Lewis *is Governor.* Regio.

MODENA: *In the Pallace is an Apartment of ſix Rooms, as richly gilded and furniſhed as any in* Italy; *the Dukes Stables and Horſes better much than* Parma; *cloſe by the Town he has a good Cittadel, and in the reſt of his State he has two more.* Modena.

Trade. *The chief Manufacture of this City, is making of Vizard-Masks, and Masquerading Habits, for which they have a very good return, and the Duke (though but 16. years old) is a great encourager of Trade and Protector of Virtuosi.*

Revenue. *His Revenue is about 300000. Crowns a year, including his little Mountainous Country of* Garfagna, *next* Tuscany, *which supplyes him with Oyle.*

Intrest. *His Intrest and Government is exactly the same with* Parma, *and his chief Councellor is Secretary* Gatti: *When he goes abroad, in the same manner attended too; has the same Guards; can raise as many Men upon occasion, and has very near as many Acres as his Neighbor Duke.*

Bologna. BOLOGNA *Stands at the end of that rich Tract of Land, that scarce the World cau equal; is large, well built, most of it upon Portico's like* Covent-Garden; *has several fine Monasteries, but that of St.* Dominick *is the greatest, nourishing* 150. *Fryers: That of St.* Michele *in* Bosco, *being on a Hill with admirable Prospect, excels all the rest, and has the finest Dormitory.*

Government. *The City is rather under the Protection, then Government of the Pope; for though he have a Cardinal-Legate there, he can act nothing of Consequence without the consent of the Senate, who have the Militia in their own hands, which in the State consists of ten thousand Foot, and a thousand Horse, besides six thousand Citizens, Commanded by a* Maestro di Campo *of their own, for all which, they have Magazins of Amunition, &c. and can as easily re-take the Government into their hands, as they did unwisely part with it: Though they Coyn their Money with the Popes Armes upon it, they also impale their own device of Liber-*

tas

tas with it; and as a further mark of liberty, they constantly maintain at Rome *an Embassador, but the Legate lives in greater State amongst them, and at their charge too, having Guards of Horse and Foot which continually attend him, and besides the charge of Vice-Legate and other Officers sends the Pope yearly a hundred thousand Crowns clear, which arises, from Impositions on Salt and Fish, the Post and the Secretary-Office for senceless Dispensations,* &c.

Trade.

Their chief Trade and business is Silk, of which their is brought out of their own Territories (to every Fair) a million and two hundred thousand pound weight, besides 200000. *by Strangers, all which is order'd in* Bologna, *and employs thirty thousand People, and their Hemp not less than* 12000. *besides little Doggs, Wash-balls, and Salsicci, which are the best in the World.*

Florence.

FLORENCE *Stands close under the* Appennines, *and seems every way else, to have a large Plain enclos'd with Hills; in which are an infinite number of Villas, and some of them very fine, as that of* Poggio Imperiali, *the great Dukes by the Town Wall, which has delicate Walks of* Elci, *fine Gardens, Fountains,* &c. *Near it is a fine Maille, set with Trees by the River which runs through the City; and on the other side of it, has a quantity of Meadow-ground well Wooded, with a Farm House upon it, where the G. Duke keeps his Dairy, and in the Summer is very pleasant.*

Paluzzo del G. D.

The G. Dukes Pallace stands within the Wall, is very Magnificent, built of great rough stones Alla Rustica, *has but one Court, the wings to the Front being still wanting; most of the Rooms are painted by the excellent hand of* Pietro di Cortona, *which*

which with rich Hangings makes them appear very noble Apartments, especially those of the Cardinal Leopoldo, *where is the greatest and best collection of Pictures I ever saw: The Garden lyes most of it on the side of the Hill, but is nevertheless very pleasant, and has at the bottom a fine Parterre, environ'd with Cypress, and a cut of water, with a tall marble Fountain in the midst, the Bason of which, is of one stone, and is 36 Braeei about.*

Gallery. *In the Galleries belonging to the Old Pallace, are kept the Dukes Curiosities, Treasure.* &c. *On each hand are the Statues, and over them the Pictures of the most famous men of former Ages, by the greatest Masters; that of* Brutus *being unfinished by* Mich. Angelo *has these Verses by him writ under it.*

Dum Bruti Effigiem Sculptor de marmore ducit.
In mentem Sceleris venit & abstinuit.

By the side of these Galleries are divers Rooms with variety of rarities: In some the Weapons and Armour of the greatest Captains in the World; a Musket and Pistol of massie-gold, secret Armes for Revenge, &c. *the skin of a Horse, whose Main is 5. yards long; a Load-stone that takes up 60. pound of Iron,* &c. *In others little Pagan gods of Brass and Iron; the Head of* Tiberius Cezar *in a Turquoise as big as an Egge; Statues of the G. Dukes Ancestors in Porphry; a great Ebbony Cabbinet set with Stones, and within it, the Passion of our Saviour cut in Ivory, by* Mich. Angelo; *a Nail half Gold, half Iron; a lump of Gold as 'twas digg'd without Oar or Refining; shells of Mother of Pearl, with the Pearls growing to them; an Emerald in Embrio, half Stone, half Earth; a great Cabinet of Medails,*

Medials set so thick with precious Stones, that 'tis valu'd at five hundred thousand Crowns; a Unicorns Horn, great numbers of Cups Christal and Agat, &c. three Tables Inlaid with variety of choice Stones into Flowers, Birds, &c. the bigest of them the richest and finest in the World, being most of it Inlaid with Pearls, Rubies, Saphirs, Emralds, Cornelians, &c. In others, his Plate which is very considerable, one Service of it all of pure Gold, besides abundance of ancient Vessels of the same, Swards set with Diamonds, &c. a Saddle and Bridle of Gold set with Turquoise Stones; a Cup of one entire Emerald, the rich Bed-posts to his Marriage bed; a rare steel Cabinet design'd a Present to the King of France; *the Antependium of an Altar set with Stones very rich, all of massie-gold, and these words with Rubies upon it,* Cosmus 2. Dei Gracia Magnus Duæ Etruriæ ex uoto, *and it had been sent to* Loreto *had he recovered of his Sickness: From these Galleries runs a little Close one, to the Dukes Pallace for his Highnesses conveniency, being near half a mile long: Before this old Pallace, in the* Piazza, *stands the Statue of* Cosmus *the great, on Horse-back, in brass, and his Victories expres'd on the Pedestal, the Fountain of* Neptune *and* Trytons, *the two Gigantick Statues of* David *by* Mich. Angelo, *and* Hercules *killing* Cacus *by* Bandinelli: *In the Portico are those in brass of* Perseus Judith, *and Rape of the Sabins in Marble: Within this Pallace is also shown his rich Embroider'd Marriage-Coach, valu'd at* 40000. *Crowns.*

The Chappel of St. Lawrence *is round, and three parts finish'd, lin'd with polish'd Jasper of several colours, the Roof to be of* Lapis Lazuli; *about the middle of the Walls, Niches for all the Statues of the Dukes, which are to be of brass gilded, with Cushions of great value, and Crowns before* S. Lorenzo.

before them, set with Jewels, as appears by those already done; below them, are round it, the Armes of all his Citys, with their Names and Motto's in Calcedonia; *the Altar and Tabernacle have all the Materials that Art or Nature can furnish to adorn it; the four Pillars are of Christal, their Capitels of Massie-gold, and the rest of it proportionable.*

Church. *The Church, to which this Chappel adjoyns, has two Brazen Pulpets much esteem'd, being the work of* Donatello: *In the Sacristy are the four Statues of Day, Night, Aurora, and the Evening, said to be made by* Mich. Angelo, *but much to be doubted: Above in the Cloister is kept the famous Library of Manuscripts, esteem'd the best next to the Vatican.*

Ponte Trinita. *Upon this Bridge are four Statues, representing the four Seasons of the year, said to be made by* Mich. Angelo, *and I believe the Bridg it self, being the neatest I ever saw; the Arches so extended, that at a little distance they seem almost streight, and without any bending; in the* Piazza (*before it*) *stands the Porphry Statue of Justice.*

Il Duomo. *The* Domo *on the outside is crusted with white, black, and red Marble, the Steeple by it of the same, not wanting the least Stone, or any of its first Ornaments: The Church within* (*except the Pavement*) *has nothing worth taking notice of, only that its Cupola was the first that ever was made, and serv'd* Mich. Angelo *for a pattern for that of St.* Peters *in* Rome.

S. Michele. S. MICHELE: *Round about this Church are the Statues of St.* Thomas, *St.* Matthew, *St.* George, *St.* Peter, *&c. very much esteem'd.*

Il Battisterio. *In the Baptistery by the* Domo, *is the Statue of* Magdalen, *by* Donatello, *and the doors to this*

this little Church are valued above all the reſt, being the History of the Bible cut in braſs, by Lorenzo Cion, *who was his whole life about it.*

In the Annunciata *is the famous Picture of* Madonna del Sacco, *by* Andrea del Sarto, *and in the* Piazza *the braſs Statue of* Ferdinand *on Horſe-back.* Annunciata

In this Church, Sa. Croce, *the Pulpit is of rare Baſſorelieuo, cut out of white Marble, and at the entrance ſtands the Tomb of* Mich. Angelo, *having Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, in the Figures of Women ſitting and lamenting upon it, and his own Buſto above them.* Sa. Croce.

The great Dukes Court has all the great Officers that's uſual in other Soveraigns Courts; but the moſt in view are his two Secretaries of State, his two Privy-Councellors, his ſixty Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, his eight Eſcuyers, and his twenty-four Pages. Court.

His Highneſſe going abroad, is conſtantly attended by a Troop of Germans, *and a Guard of* Halbertiers, *ſeveral Coaches, and in every reſpect the equipage of a King.* Guards.

The only Order of Knight-hood in this Court, is that of St. Stephen, *whereof the great Duke is grand Maſter, in imitation of that of* Maltha, *and like that none can be admitted but upon the ſame proofs of Gentility: The number of the Knights is at leaſt* 700. *diſpers'd all over* Italy, *but oblig'd to ſerve ſeveral years in his Highneſſes Gallies that they may be capable of Commendums: The Revenue of the Order is about* 200000. *Crowns, moſt of it at the G. Dukes diſpoſe, the reſt in private Families: Their place of Reſidence,* Piſa. Knights of St. Stephen.

In the Government the G. Duke is abſolute, but yet allows them a Senate in ſhew of Liberty, which conſiſts of 40. *Senators, all choſen by himſelf, and never act* Government.

contrary to his Will: 'Tis accounted very Honourable, becauſe they have the priviledge of being cover'd before the Duke, and have generally the beſt Employments of the City, and Governments in Toſcany *conferr'd on them: In the Dukes abſence, the Auditor* Fiſcal, *a kind of Lord Mayor, does govern.*

Revenue. *The G.* Duke *Taxes no Lands, but the Product of them, ſo that no Horſe or Beaſt, Houſe or Ground, can be ſold, or Daughter Marry'd, but in every* 100. *Crowns, ſeaven Crowns three quarters muſt be paid to his Highneſs; his whole Revenue being annually* 1200000. *Crowns which ariſes thus,*

Le Dogane di tutto il ſuo Stato	200000
Gabelle delle Porte	150000
Della Contratazione	200000
Dalle Farine	150000
Dalle Deccime	100000
Beni Stabili	100000
Dal Sale	50000
Avanzi di Magiſtrati	50000
Appalte di Forni	30000
Dal Tabacco	25000
Aquavita	20000
Poſta	30000
Carta	15000
Aſſignamenti diverſi	50000

Strength. *His principal Citadel in* Florence *is very conſiderable, having in it an Armory of four large Rooms, wherein is Armes for* 80000. *Men, all in excellent order; and in his whole State he has* 26. *Garriſons, in all which (in times of Peace) are but* 2482. *men; but he has beſides theſe, the Train'd-Bands, which amount*

amount to 3000. *Horſe*, 65000. *Foot*; *and the Citys of* Florence, Siena, *and the Countrys ſome miles about them, which are diſarm'd for the Dukes ſecurity, would make upon occaſion* 20000. *more: The Officers are paid by his Highneſs, and the Soldiers have ſome priviledges: His Troop of Life-guard conſiſts of a hundred* Germans, *whoſe pay is three Giulio's a day, their Horſes kept, and Free-quarter; his Guard of Halbertiers are the ſame number, and have five Crowns a moneth, with ſeveral other advantages; he has alſo a Guard of Reform'd Officers,* Italians, *whoſe pay is* 14. *Crowns a moneth, and the* Maeſtro di Camera *is always their Captain: The Captains of the ſeveral Guards have* 1000. *Crowns a year, the common Soldiers a Giulio a day; which pay, what it wants of other Princes, is recompenc'd by its certainty, and little or no deductions; ſome being paid every week, others every moneth punctually.*

His Intreſt is Spaniſh, loves the Engliſh, *and has a perfect averſion for the* French, *as all Wiſe men naturally have.* Intreſt.

PISTOIA *Is not now conſiderable.* Piſtoia.

LUCCA, *Is a pretty Town near as good as* Florence, *paved and built much after the ſame manner; the Fortifications very regular, fac'd with Brick; the Rampart exceeding large, ſet with Trees, like* Antwerp, *and like it ſtands clear from Houſes, and in a flat, but Mountains at ſome diſtance on every ſide: The Churches are leaſt conſiderable, but in the* Auguſtins *they ſhew a Hole, where an Unbeliever was ſuck'd in alive, for throwing ſtones at the* Virgin; *and in another lyes Buryed* Richard *King of* England, *who dyed in his Pilgrimage.* Lucca.

Strength. *They have four or five little Towns more in their whole State; and 'tis said, they may raise in their small Territories* 15000. *Men.*

Government. *'Tis Govern'd by a great Counsel of Citizens which are changed every year, and a Confaloniero, as most of the other Citys in* Italy *have.*

Revenue. *The constant Revenue of this little Republick, is esteemed to be near* 200000. *Crowns a year.*

Pisa. PISA, *An ancient Town, stands in a Marshy place, has a good River runs through part of it, and an Aquaduct upon Arches, that brings water from Mountains four miles distant, and has nothing else remarkable, except the* Campo santo *be, which is made of Holy Earth brought from* Jerusalem *in* 50. *Galleys.*

Legorne. LEGORNE *Next to* Florence, *the most considerable in the G. Dukes State, is excellently fortified both to Land and Sea, where it has a Mole of greater length than* Genoa, *and by it the fine Statue of* Ferdinand *the First, with four Slaves in Brass at his feet: Being a free Port, 'tis fill'd with Strangers, of which the* Jews *are not a less number than* 5000; *of* English *Merchants Families there are about ten; as many of* Hollanders, *but many more* French *of all sorts.*

Trade. *'Tis the Magazine of the* Streights, *and has a good Trade, particularly with* England, *who carry thither Cloath, Lead, Tin, Iron, Spices, and Herrings; the only Commodities to be had there, is Silk, Wine and Oyl.*

Government. *It has two Governors, the one Millitary, the other Civil; the first is General* Borri, *the latter* Marchese Medici: *His Highness constantly keeps four Galleys, esteem'd the best in the* Mediterranean, *and several little Ships Cruising against the* Turks.

SIENA

SIENA *Is very near as large and beautiful as* Florence, *the Streets neatly paved with a ſort of little Bricks ſet edg ways, and being built on a riſing ground, are always clean; the* Piazza *is very ſpacious, and the* Domo *is a very noble Church, all of white and black Marble both within and without; the Floor In-laid in Hiſtorical Figures, by extraordinary Maſters; the Roof Azure, ſprinkled with little Stars of Gold; the Library by the ſide of it curiouſly painted in* Freſco, *by* Pietro Perugino: *'Tis one of the beſt Towns of the G. Dukes State, and ſpeaks the beſt* Italian *of all* Italy. Siena.

MONTEFIASCONE, *Is remarkable for the Tomb of the Drunken German Biſhop, who kill'd himſelf here, with drinking this excellent Wine, and has therefore this Epitaph writ by his Man, who had Orders to mark the doors as he went with* Eſt *three times, where he found the beſt,* Montefiaſcone.

Eſt eſt eſt propter nimium eſt
Dominus meus mortuus eſt.

In this Country the Duke of Parma *has a fine Houſe, Scituate on the ſide of a Hill, which gives it a Proſpect of* Rome, *though* 40. *miles diſtant.* Caprarola.

VITERBO, *Is a pretty little Town with many Fountains in it; from thence (in the Summer-time) to* Rome, *the Air is eſteem'd Unhealthful.* Viterbo.

ROME, *As in other things, in its Scituation, excels all other Citys, having ſo many agreeable Hills in and about it, that whether purſuing pleaſure, or buſineſs, a Man has ſeveral times, every day, the proſpect of this fine Town and Country: The Figure of it is almoſt round, the River* Tyber *running through it,* Rome.

and

and five Rivelets, or great branches more of water by Aqueducts brought to it, which ſupplys ſuch a number of Marble Fountains, that there is no Street nor Court where they do not run perpetually; and ſo many and admirable are the Churches, Pallaces, and Gardens, that 'tis impoſſible (at leaſt for me) exactly to deſcribe them.

S. Gio. Laterano.

S. GIO. LATERANO, *Of which the Pope is Biſhop, and therefore has the Precedency of all other Churches; is very large and beautiful, ſtands upon* Monte Celio, *one of the ſeaven Hills; was firſt built by* Conſtantine *the Great, and was formerly the place of the Popes Reſidence; the Roof is richly Gilded, has much good Painting, the Pillars to the ſide-Altars very fine and uniform, and ſo is the great Tabernacle; in which is ſhut the wooden Altar, St.* Peter *and his Succeſſors, in time of Perſecution, carryed about with them to ſay Maſs at; and therefore is ſo Sacred, that none but his Holineſs himſelf can Celebrate at it; and to make it more eſtimable, there is alſo the Heads of St.* Peter *and St.* Paul, *which are ſhown upon Feſtivals; the Altar of the Sacrament is alſo very remarkable, having a Tabernacle of rare poliſh'd Stones, and four Braſs gilded Pillars that anciently were* Saturns; *it has the name from the Table it includes, on which our Saviour eat the laſt Paſchal Lamb, being for certain the very ſame; beſides divers other moſt precious Relicks, as the Smock and hair of the B. Vergin, ſomthing of the like nature of* Mary Magdalen; *the Cloath with which our Saviour wiped the Diſciples Feet; the Water and Blood that came out of His Side; ſome of the Barly-bread He multiplied; a Shoulder of St.* Laurence; *a Tooth of St.* Peter, *&c. In the Cloiſter, the pierced Porphry Chair, on which the Pope*

is

is set amongst other Ceremonies at his Creation: The Tomb of Cardinal Respone, *who being yet alive, has erected it with this fancy, Death holding his Grave-stone, and Time carrying his Coffin: In the Porch is the Statue in Brass of* Henry *the* 4th. *of* France, *who restored or gave them part of their Revenue: In the great* Piazza, *before it, stands the tall Obelisk of* 100. *foot high, with Hierogliphicks on it, brought from the* Circus Maximus.

Baptistery of Constantine.

BAPTISTERY of CONSTANTINE, *Joyns in a manner to this Church, wherein that Emperour was Christned; 'tis round, the Well or Font rail'd about with Marble; the Canopy or Tabernacle over it, supported with noble Porphry Pillars, and the Roof painted with the History of his Conversion, Conquests, &c.*

Scala Santa.

SCALA SANTA, *Is a Building on purpose for the Holy Stairs which our Saviour went up to* Pilate, *and some can see the very drops of Blood and Tears still upon them He then shed, which little Grates protect: 'Tis a very fair white Marble Stair-case, and has on each hand others to return down upon, when they have gone up that upon their knees; at the top of it is a little Chappel, called the* Sancta Sanctorum, *there being Christs Picture that was made by an Angel, and formerly his Prepuce, or Fore-skin, which now Hallows another place.*

St. Peters.

S. PETERS, *Is the second Church in esteem in* Rome, *and first in the World for Beauty and Architecture, infinitely surpassing in both, either the Temple of* Solomon, *or that of* Diana *at* Ephesus, *and to* Bramante *and* Mich. Angelo *is attributed the glory of it, but principally to the last: The out-side is of Free-stone, the Frontis-pice supported with vast Pillars; over which is a row of Balconies or Pavillions, where the Pope is Crown'd,*

Crown'd; and from thence (on ſeveral Feſtivals) Bleſſes and Curſes; on the top of all is our Saviour and his Twelve Apoſtles, Statues of ten foot long; and below them, upon the Baluſtres of the two Stately Portico's (that encloſe the great Piazza, *in form of an Ampki-Theatre) ſtand an Army of Saints; in the middle, the Guglia of* 100. *foot long. Dedicated to* Auguſtus; *and on each ſide a great Fountain: The approaches to it is up* 24. *Marble ſteps; the entrance at* 5. *Doors, whereof one is Holy, the two middle-moſt covered with Braſs in Hiſtorical Figures: The Porch is* 289. *foot long, and* 44. *broad; the Roof gilded, and Floor paved with wite Marble; and at one end of it, the Statue of* Conſtantine *on Horſe-back, by* Bernino; *the Church it ſelf* 520. *foot in length, and* 380. *foot broad; the top of it divided into little gilded ſquares, with a Roſe in each; the Pavement inlaid Marble; the walls and ſides of the Pillars (except the very middle) cruſted with the ſame, well poliſh'd, adorn'd with many little white Figures of Angels, the moral Virtues, fine Tombs, Altars, Chappels, &c. The* Cupola *is very large, being* 170. *paces in compaſs, lined with* Moſaick *work that deſcribes Heaven, ſupported by four great Pillars, in which are the Statues in Niches of* Veronica, *St.* Helen, Andrew, *and* Longinus, *all Gigaintick, and the laſt of* Bernino's *hand; under it ſtands the high Altar, whoſe four famous Braſs Serpentine-Pillars were likewiſe made by him, which without the Canopy, weigh* 100000. *pound: 'Tis a very noble thing, but not ſufficient to excuſe the Sacriledge of robbing the* Pantheon *for it; before this Altar is a Vault rail'd and hung about with Silver Lamps; and in it lyes half St.* Peter *and St.* Paul; *at the further end of all is S.* Peters *old Wooden Chair lockt up in a braſs*

braſs caſe, expos'd only on its Feaſt-days, ſupported by the four Doctors of the Church, of the ſame Mettal gilt, by rare Bernino's *hand; and over it an Hoſt of Angels, with a Glory Artificially made of yellow horn; and in the midſt of it, the Holy Ghoſt upon wing, hovering; on each ſide are the Tombs of* Urban *the* 8th. *and* Paul *the* 3d. *and under the latter, lyes the fine white Marble Statue of* Youth, *which for being Raviſh'd by a* Spaniard, *wears now a Drapery of braſs: On the ſide of the Church, not far from the great Altar, under a Canopy of State, in a ſitting poſture is the brazen Statue of* Jupiter, *that ſtood anciently in his Temple, and now has the good fortune to repreſent* St. Peter, *and be as much Worſhip'd as ever, none paſſing but kiſs and put their heads under his feet, not even the Cardinals, his hand lifted up that ſeem'd to throw the Thunder, now is ſuppos'd to bleſs, and the other makes a ſhift to hold the Keys: The moſt conſiderable Reliques are the Spear that Wounded Chriſts Side, the Handkerchief He wiped his Face with; a piece of the Holy Croſs, ſome of the Hay that He lay on in the Manger; the great Pinces or Plyers, with which they took the Primitive Saints in pieces; the Head of* Thomas Becket *of* Canterbury, *with as many Arms, Leggs, Ribs,* &c. *as would Re-build him at the Reſurrection. The Church is Vaulted underneath, wherein are the Tombs of divers Cardinals and Popes, and amongſt them, that of* Adrian *the* 4th. *an Engliſhman: The maintenance for this Fabrick is about* 20000. *l.* Sterling, *annually.*

S. PAOLO *Was Built by* Conſtantine, *is* 120. *paces leng, and* 80. *broad; the round marble Pillars which are about* 100. *were taken from* Antoninus *his Bathes; it is one of the four Churches that have Holy Doors;* S. Paolo.

and under the high Altar lyes the other half of the bodyes of St. Peter *and St.* Paul: *The Chappel of the Sacrament is very fine, but the Eloquent Crucifix that talk'd with* St. Bridget, *is of all other things most wonderful; the considerable Reliques are St.* Paul's *Chain, the Head of the* Samaritan, *an Arm of St.* Ann, *a Finger of St.* Nicholas, *&c. The doors of brass in History.*

Sa. Maria Magiore.

Sta. MARIA MAGIORE, *Stands upon* Monte Esquilino, *is the fourth Church that has Holy Doors; the Pillars of the Portico, and within, are all of Porphry, of one entire piece; the Roof gilded; on each side of it two neat Chappels, that cost near two millions of Crowns, of* Sixtus Quintus *and* Paulus Quintus; *in the first is kept our Saviours Cribb, inclos'd in Silver, and in the other, the Picture of the Virgin, made by St.* Luke, *which a* 1000. *years agoe (being carried about) stopt a great Plague; but the fine Statues, Jasper Pillars, and Painting of the Cupola, by* Guido Rheni, *are nevertheless of much more value: Before the great entrance into this Church, stands the tall white Marble Corinthian Pillar, of the Temple of peace, with the B. Virgin in Brass, gilded upon it; and at the other end, an Obelisk with Hieroglyphicks, which part fronting to the City, is Re-built and Beautified by this present Pope* Clement. *It has Relicks enough to fill a Charnel House, not only of Saints themselves, but of their Companions, and amongst the most precious, some of the Vesture of* Thomas Becket *of* Canterbury.

S. Lorenzo.

S. LORENZO, *Built by* Constantine, *has a piece of the Grate, and the entire Stone, upon which S.* Laurence *was Broild, set in Christal; before which, whoever Prays, frees a Soul out of Purgatory: It has also*

one

one of the Stones that was thrown at St. Stephen, *which are the greatest Rarities to be obſerv'd in this Church, which I mention, becauſe one of the ſeaven.*

S. SEBASTIANO, *One of the Seaven Churches alſo, is famous for the Calacumes under it, wherein are Bury'd in the Walls,* 274000. *Chriſtians that were Perſecuted and Martyr'd by the Roman Emperors: The place being a Meander of ſeveral Miles, they there met with ſecurity to exerciſe their Religion; the ſeveral windings were occaſion'd by their digging of Earth thence, to mix with their Morter,* &c. *for the Building of* Rome. *This Church has alſo a pretty quantity of Relicks; the body of its Patron, and his Figure in a dying poſture, by* Bernino's *hand; but the principal is the Stone on which Chriſt ſtood in the High-way, when he appeared to S.* Peter *in the place where now is the Chappel* Domine quo vadis, *and left the print of his Feet upon it.* S. Sebaſtiano.

Sta. GROCE *in* GIERUSALEMME *Is Built likewiſe by* Conſtantine, *in the place, and out of the Ruins of* Venus *her Temple, of which a good part ſtill remains. Is the* 7th. *Church, and has its name by reaſon of the Holy Earth, brought from* Geruſalemme; *upon which ſtands a Chappel, into which no Woman is to enter, quite contrary to its former Dedication: The Relicks here are extraordinary, having a Veſſel of the Blood of our Saviour, one of the Nails and Title of his Croſs, one of the Pence he was ſold for, the Spunge that he had with Vinegar; St.* Thomas *his Finger that toucht his Side,* &c. *The Picture at the High Altar of* Rubens *painting.* S. Croce in Gieruſalemme.

MADONNA del POPOLO *Has the greateſt priviledges, next to the aforeſaid ſeaven Churches, and ſeveral fine Ornaments and Statues, as thoſe of* Da- Modonna del Popolo.

niel *and* Habakkuck, *by* Bernino; *that of* Jonas *by* Raphael Urbin, *much eſteem'd, being the only Statue he ever made; the fine Chappel of* Chigi, *&c. of his Architecture too. In the high Altar is preſerv'd the Navel of our Saviour, ſome Milk and Attire of the Virgin, ſome Duſt of St.* John Baptiſt, *&c. and in the place where it now ſtands, was formerly* Nero's *Urn, which was the occaſion of Building this Church, as all the Popes Bulls and Indulgences granted it do teſtifie,* Nero's *aſhes had perpetually a crew of roaring Devils about them which were ſo miſchievous, that they lamed and ſuffocated all people that paſs'd near the place, which oblig'd Pope* Paſchal *to order a three days Faſt; and upon the third night, the Virgin came her own ſelf to his Bed-ſide, and bid him throw* Nero's *Urn into the Tyber, and build her a Church in the place, which the next day, in a ſolemn proceſſion of all the Cardinals was perform'd, the Pope laying the firſt Stone of the Foundation, which ſet all the Devils on howling, and put them to flight: Before it ſtands another Obelisk with Herogliphicks on it, and in it is alſo the famous picture of the* Madonna, *made by St.* Luke.

Tre Fontane.

TRE FONTANE, *Is a pretty Church, wherein are three Fountains made by St.* Pauls *Head, leaping there 3. times after it was cut off, and three ſtone heads to ſhew the places exactly; there is alſo one of the Pillars, upon which he was Executed, and a Picture of St.* Peters *Crucifixtion, by* Guido Rheni: *Cloſe by this Church are two others, under the one of them, ten thouſand Martyrs lye that* Diocleſian *cauſed at once to be ſlain in that place, after they had finiſh'd the Fabrick of his Baths; and in the other is the Head of* Anaſtaſius, *which the whole Councel of* Nice *affirm can do Miracles,*

cles, as caſt out Devils, cure the Sick, &c. and for this reaſon, this place is the moſt holy after the ſeaven Churches aforeſaid.

S. BARTOLOMEI *ſtands in the place of* Eſculapius; *his Temple has the Tabernacle ſupported by 4 fine Porphry Pillars, ſome Chappels, &c. painted by* Carraccio: *The Iſland where it is, made by* Corne, *the Rabble threw into the River, in the time of the ancient* Romans. S. Bartolomei.

S. ONOFRIO: *In this Church is the Tomb of* Torquato Taſſo, *and in the Cloiſter, the Chamber where he dyed, with ſome of his Furniture and Manuſcripts: Here is good paintings of* Baldaſſar di Siena *and* Hannibal Carraccio; *and from hence is an incomparable proſpect of* Rome. S. Onofrio.

S. PIETRO *in* MONTORIO, *The place where St.* Peter *was Crucified is a neat Chappel ſet about on the outſide with Pillars, and in it his Statue: In the Church is the Transfiguration of our Saviour, by* Raphael, *ſaid to be the beſt he ever made.* S. Pietro in Montorio.

S. MARIA in TRASTEUERE *A pretty Church, the firſt that was built in* Rome, *has a fine* Piazza *before it, the Roof richly gilded, ſupported with marble Pillars, the Tabernacle with Porphry; ſtands on the very ſame ground that formerly did the* Taberna meritoria, *where the lame Soldiers were relieved, and where the Fountain of Oyl, as they ſay, did miraculouſly foretel Chriſts Unction, as the preſent Inſcription.* S. Maria in Traſteuere.

Dum tenet emeritus miles ſum magna Taberna
Sed dum virgo tenet me major nuncupor & ſum:
Tunc oleum fluo ſignans magnificam pietatem
Chriſti Naſcentis, nunc trado petentibus ipſam.

S. FRAN-

S. Franceſco in Ripa grande.

S. FRANCESCO in RIPA GRANDE: *Is the place where all the Boats and Merchandize Arrives, that comes to* Rome, *and formerly the abode of great S.* Francis; *in this Church the Piety is by* Caravacco.

S. Maria del Carmine.

S. MARIA del CARMINE: *Has the Roof richly gilded, the Pillars entire, of reddiſh Marble, the Tabernacle ſupported by four graind, and colour'd like excellent wood.*

S. Griſogono.

S. GRISOGONO *Is a pretty Church, in which lyes* Robert *Arch-Biſhop of* York, *and Cardinal of this place; the Pillars of the high Altar of a Stone different from all I have ſeen.*

S. Maria del Horto.

S. MARIA del HORTO, *Has a good Front, and Pictures to the Altars of good hands, ſtands in the ground given to* Mutius Scevola *for a reward of his incredible courage.*

S. Cecillia.

S. CECILLIA, *Is a Church that was formerly her Houſe, and under the high Altar lyes her Effigies in white Marble, with many Lamps burning about it; at the entrance is ſeen divers antient Statues yet entire; there alſo lyes the body of an Engliſh Cardinal.*

S. Spirito.

S. SPIRITO, *Is an Hoſpital of great Revenue, wherein there is two Churches; and that of* Sta. Tecla *only for the Women: In the Summer there is ſeldom fewer than* 700. *ſick people,* 300. *Girles,* 1000. *little Children in the Nurſes armes, and* 100. *little Boys which go in blew Coats: The Sacriſty is very fine, both as to its Building and Plate, of which they have a great quantity, beſides Relicks of greater value, as three Fingers of St.* Paul, *&c. The occaſion of Building this Hoſpital, and giving it this Name, was, that Innocent the* 3d. *heard a voyce that bid him riſe, and go and Fiſh; and caſting a Net accordingly into the* Tyber, *he catcht* 400. *Children, and being amaz'd*

at

at such a draught, praid for Illumination, and presently a Model of this House was shown him.

In S. GIACOMO SCOSSA CAVALLI, *are the Stones whereon our Saviour was plac'd the day of his Circumcision, and that on which* Abraham *would have Sacrific'd* Isaac; *they were a Token from St.* Helen *to the Pope, and should have been put into St.* Peters, *but the Stones would go no further than to this place, nor the Horses carry them, and were therefore forc'd to build this Church on purpose: This Truth is expres's'd in the very name as well as attested by all Catholicks.* S. Giacomo Scossa Cavalli.

S. MARIA TRANSPONTINA *Is a very neat Church, and has a fine new Tabernacle: In it are the Pillars, at which St.* Peter *and St.* Paul *were publickly scourg'd, being the same that serv'd other Malefactors, and stood in the* Foro Romano. S. Maria Transpontina.

S. ANGELO, *Is a litte Church Dedicate to the Angel, Pope* Gregory *imagin'd he saw sheathing of his Sword when the Plague ceas'd.* S. Angelo.

S. ATANASIO, *Is a Church of very good Architecture, with a Celledge near it for instruction of the* Grecians, *who have the* Jesuits *for their Masters, and as they are ripe, are sent into their own Country.* S. Atanasio.

S. TRINITA del MONTE, *Is a handsome Church and Convent of* French, *which has many Ornaments, besides paintings of* Daniel de Volterra, Zucchero, *and original Pictures of their French King, &c. Their Garden also is very pleasant, from this place there being an admirable prospect of* Rome. S. Trinita del Monte.

S. CARLO in CORSO, *Is a very fair Church with fine Altars, but most remarkable for its Saints, none but Mistresses, and such as want them, frequenting it, of which it has every Holy day a very great Congregation.* S. Carlo in Corso.

S. GIA-

St. Giacomo de gl Incurabili. S. GIACOMO de gl INCURABILE: *Is a Church and Hoſpital for ſuch only as are not curable: At one end of it is an Octangular Chappel, very pretty, with divers Ornaments Baſſorilieno,* &c.

S. Rocco. S. ROCCO, *Has two Hoſpitals belongs to it, one for Men, another for Women; and in the Church is a neat Marble Chappel.*

S. Ambrogio. S. AMBROGIO, *A Little Church, has alſo an Hoſpital for the Lombards; the Picture at the high Altar by* Tadeo Zuccaro.

S. Giralomo. S. GIRALOMO de gli SCHIAVONI, *A Titular amongſt the* 70. *to the Cardinals, is peculiar to the* Sclavonians, *and has a good facciata.*

S. Lorenzo in Lucina. S. LORENZO in LUCINA, *Built on the Ruine of a Temple to* Diana, *has therefore that name; in it every Saturday night is Muſick, and a Sermon in praiſe of the Virgin.*

S. Silveſtro. S. SILVESTRO, *Has in it the miraculous picture Chriſt made of himſelf, and ſent to the King of* Soria, Abagarus, *and here alſo is the head of St.* John Baptiſt.

S. Andrea del Frate. S. ANDREA del FRATE, *Now repairing, formerly belong'd to the Scotch Fryers.*

S. Girolama della Carita. S. GIROLAMO della CARITA, *Is a Church and Society of Prieſts which live in Community upon their own expences.*

S. Maria in Via. S. MARIA in VIA, *The Title of Cardinal* Bellarmine, *repair'd by him; is one of the moſt Sacred Churches in* Rome, *and built on this occaſion: In a Well by Cardinal* Capocci's *Stable, was by accident fallen, or thrown in, the Picture of the Virgin, which though very deep, yet the Water ſwell'd to that Degree, that (in the Night) they lifted it out again, and carried it into the aforeſaid Stable, where the*

Grooms

Grooms found it floting, and the Cardinal their Maſter ſhowing it with great Reverence to Pope Innocent *the* 4th. *he order'd the Building of this Church; the Well yet remains, and is made more worthy the Peoples Devotion, by having added to it that very ſame piece of the Well whereon our Saviour ſat when he talk'd with the* Samaritan.

S. APOSTOLI, *Dedicated to the* 12. *Apoſtles, Built by* Conſtantine; *in it is a Marble Statue, ſaid to be made by* Mich. Angelo. S. Apoſtoli.

S. MARIA in VIALATA, *Is built on the Ruins of the Tryumphal Arch of* Gordian; *the Front of it very noble, upon Pillars, over one another, the Portico open, with tall Iron Rails, the Faciata, the Architecture of* Pietro di Cortona: *In it is the Oratory of St.* Luke, *where he writ the Acts of the Apoſtles, and another Picture of the Virgin, made by him, which does as great Miracles as the reſt of his Paintings.* S,Maria in Vialata.

S. MARCELLO, *In which is the Chappel of the Crucifix, which being carryed in proceſſion, cauſed a great Plague to ceaſe: In this Church alſo, beſides many other Relicks, is the Body of the Soldier that pierced our Saviours Side: The Pulpit is very pretty, being white Marble, ſupported by an Angel ſitting on a blew Globe ſpangled with Stars, made by* Bernino: *'Tis built in the place, and on the Ruins of the Temple of* Iſide, *an Egyptian Goddeſs.* S.Marcello.

S. MARCO, *Is a little Church where that Evangeliſt lyes Buryed, and where he was Conſecrated Prieſt, and made Pope too.* S. Marco.

S. MARIA di LORETO, *Is a very neat Church, built round, with a noble Cupola, adorn'd with divers paintings of* Zuccaro, *&c.* S.Maria di Loreto.

S. Quirico. S. QUIRICO, *Cast out Devils out of the Daughter of* Diocletian, *and in reward, had a House given him, where now stands this Church.*

Madonna de Monti. MADONNA de'MONTI, *Is the Architecture of* Giacomo della Porta, *built on this occasion, here being once a Convent, they had left on an old Wall the picture of the Virgin, against which was laid a Dunghill,* &c. *and she being disgusted, to be so affronted by extraordinary Miracles, made her self be taken notice of, to that degree, that the People in General Club'd to the building of her this Church, which now their Charity maintains, and as a perpetual mark of their Devotion, every year offer her a Challice and four wax Tapers.*

Il Giesu. IL GIESU *Is the Jesuits Church, a Majestick Building, design'd by* Vignola, *their Sacristy so rich, that as they confess themselves 'tis worth* 25000. l. Sterl. *and their Hangings for it of so great value, that they cannot tell which is worth most, them or their Plate: Under the high Altar lyes St.* Ignatius *their Founder, and by him the great* Bellarmine.

S. Maria Sopra Minerva. S. MARIA SOPRA MINERVA *Is built upon the Ruins of* Minerva's *Temple, which was erected there by* Pompey; *it has Statues and divers Pictures by famous Masters in its Chappels, particularly, one of our Saviour, by* Mich. Angelo; *before it stands a short Guglia, with Herogliphicks, mounted on an Elephant: The Society of this Church (five times a year) give Portions to young Girles that want Fortunes, a Charity his Holiness takes such pleasure in, that he oft comes himself to see the Procession, and suffers them one by one to kiss his Feet.*

S. Ignatio Loiola. S. IGNATIO LOIOLA *Is a noble Structure adjoyning, and for the use of the Roman Colledge, but is not yet quite finish'd.* S. FRAN-

S. FRANCESCO SAVERIO *Is a little Church belonging to the former, wherein the Jesuits exhort Sinners to lash themselves, and the Candles being put out, they wisely follow their advice, and scourge their naked backs, or what other part they please with knotted Whip-cords, which the Charitable Fathers always supply them with, let the number be never so great.* S. Francesco Saverio.

COLEGIO ROMANO *Is a magnificent Building, the Windows, Corniches, and Ornaments of the Doors, Marble; within the Court, it has noble Portico's, great Rooms, and amongst them the Gallery of Father* Kirker, *full of Curiosities, and above all, two Basilisks, or Creatures exactly like their Description, a Sheckle of Silver with an Hebrew Inscription, and* Manna *falling into a Cup engraven upon it; the Anatomy of a Child three moneths old, which was Christned; several sorts of Clocks and Mathematical experiments, and the fine Figure of a Boy catching a Gras-hopper, by* Bernino: *The Fathers of this Colledge are* 140. *Jesuites, which instruct and discipline* 2000. *Youths, of which few or none are lodged by them: To teach them to Preach, they are sent upon Holy-days to all parts of the City, where like our Quakers, they get upon Bulks, or some high place, and Baul for an hour or two to the Rabble about them.* Colegio Romano.

S. BARTOLOMEO e S. ALLESSANDRO de BERGAMASCHI *Is a little Church Dedicate also to a third Saint,* Maccute, *an English Bishop that lived* 1100. *years agoe; and the place where it stands is called after his name: The painting in* Fresco *is by* Polydore. S. Bartolomeo e S. Alleſſandro de Bergamaſchi.

S. MARIA ROTONDA, *Formerly* Pantheon, *Dedicate to the Mother of the Gods, and all the Gods, but now varied to the Mother of God; and all the* S. Maria Rotonda.

Gods, or Saints, and becauſe in the Heathens time, it was full of Idols, that it might not now be altogether without Furniture, Pope Boniface *the* 4th. *carryed into it* 28. *Cart loads of Bodys he took out of ſeveral Church-yards, and made Holy: But which is more Ornament to it, there is Buryed famous* Raphael Urbin, *with this Diſtich under his Effigies, by* Bembo,

Ille hic eſt Raphael timuit quo ſoſpite vinci,
Rerum magna parens, & moriente Mori.

The cover of this admirable Structure being of Corinthian Braſs, Pope Urban *the* 8th. *took it away to make Cannons of it, and for ſome other uſes, a thing, that all the Barbarous Nations that had ſack'd* Rome, *never toucht; its Dedication, making it to all People and Religious Sacred, except the Catholick: Before this Church is a ſquare Piazza.*

S. Maria Maddalena. S. MARIA MADDALENA *Is a Church with a neat front.*

Gli Orfanelli. GLI ORFANELLI *Is a Church of the Architecture of* Volterra, *joyning to it, a Colledge for Orphans.*

S. Euſtachio. S. EUSTACHIO *Was Built by* Conſtantine; *the S.* Peter *in* Freſco *by* Perino Vaga.

S. Luigi de Franceſi. S. LUIGI de'FRANCESI *Was built by* Lewis *the* 9th. *the Architecture of the Front* Giacomo della Porta; *the Pictures are of Caravaggio, Baſſano,* &c.

S. Agoſtino. S. AGOSTINO, *Where there is another Picture of our Lady, ſuppoſed to be made by St.* Luke; *moſt certain, it did ſtop a great Plague, being carried in Proceſſion by* Innocent *the* 8th. *Here is alſo a Picture of* Raphaels, *and a Statue of St.* Ann, *by* Sanſovinus, *that are mightily eſteem'd, beſides others by* Volterra, Caravaggio, *and the* Freſco *by* Polydore. S. AG-

Sa. AGNESE *Is the Architecture of* Borromino; *a Chur h not large but moſt Majeſtick, having a Cupola and a Steeple* ala moderna *on each ſide of it; within, adorn'd with Marbles, Baſſirilevi,* &c. *'Twas built, and in this very place, becauſe* Sa. Agneſe *was brought hither to be Raviſh'd; it being then a place for all Manner of ſports, but had her Virginity miraculouſly preſerv'd by her Guardian Angel.* Sa. Agneſe.

S. ANTONIO de'PORTUGHESI *Is a Church and Hoſpital peculiar to that Nation, of which the Embaſſador is always the Head or Chief.* S. Antonio de Portugheſi.

S. APOLINARE *Is a Church wherein there is moſt excellent Muſick, and belonging to it, a Colledge of* Germans *founded upon occaſion of* Martin Luthers *Hereſie.* S. Apolinare

S. GIACOMO de'SPAGNUOLI *Is a Church and Hoſpital for none but* Spaniards; *in it is a Picture by* Annibal Carraccio, Sanſovinus, *with ſome Sculpture, by* Bernino. S. Graiome de Spagnuoli.

S. MARIA del'ANIME *Is a Church and Hoſpital for the* Flemmings: *In the Chappels are Paintings of* Baldaſſere da Siena, di Giulio Romano, *&c. and on the great Altar, about the Picture of the* Madonna, *Souls painted by the life, adoring her.* S Maria del Anime.

S. MARIA della PACE *Has not only a fine front, but is admirably adorn'd within, being full of Paintings and Statues of great Maſters: The Sibills and Prophets in the Chappel of Chigi, being the work of* Raphael Urbin, *and the Statues of St.* Peter *and St.* Paul, *of* Mich. Angelo: *The occaſion of building this Church was, that under the Portico of a Former in this place, called S.* Andrea, *ſtood the Picture of our Lady, at which an enrag'd Gameſter throwing Stones, and making her bleed in ſeveral places, as is yet plainly to be ſeen; this* S. Maria della Pace.

this Image was held in greater Veneration than any, and Sixtus *the* 4th. *praying to it, offer'd the Virgi to Build her a new Church here to her ſelf if ſhe would ceaſe the Wars then in* Italy, *which accordingly ſucceeding, he perform'd his promiſe.*

Chieſa Nuova.

CHIESA NUOVA *Is a very neat Church, the Roof gilded and painted by* Pietro di Cortona, *with ſeveral other Pictures on the Altars of* Carravaggio, Guido Rheni, Rubens, *&c. Adjoyning to it is the Oratory wherein every Feſtival is admirable Muſick: In this Church likewiſe, the Virgins Picture being wounded by a Blaſphemer, did bleed abundantly.*

S. Martino del Monte.

S. MARTINO del MONTE, *Is a neat Church, where the Pillars and Pediſtals are all of new Marble, the Roof gilded and deſerves to be of the firſt Rate.*

Spedale de Vecchi.

SPEDALE de'VECCHI, *Is ſomething like* Suttons *Hoſpital, where* 400. *Old men Eat in good Order.*

S. Gio Battiſta de Fiorentini.

S. GIO BATTISTA de'FIORENTINI. *Is the Architecture of* Mich. Angelo, *and would have been like the* Rotonda *according to his Model that they ſhew, but the expence proving too great, 'twas chang'd and finiſh'd by* Giacomo della Porta; *It belongs to the* Florentines *who have built an Hoſpital by it for their Country-men.*

S. Brigida.

S. BRIGIDA *Is a little Church and Hoſpital for the* Swedes, *the Picture of our Lady, by* Hannibal Carraccio: *This Saint is very remarkable, becauſe our Lady at ſeaven years old appeared to her, and put a Crown upon her head, and at ten our Saviour himſelf made her a viſit.*

S. Tomaſo degi Ingleſe

S. TOMASO degl INGLESE *Is a Church and Colledge for Education of* Engliſh *Jeſuits, Dedicated to* Thomas Becket, *founded by a Rich Engliſh man for an Hoſpital, and afterwards made a Seminary for the*

good

good of this Kingdom, by Gregory *the* 13th. *On this Saints day, every year, all the* Engliſh *in* Rome *are treated by them.*

S. MARIA di MONSERRATO *Has a good Front, an Hoſpital by it, both belonging to the* Spaniards. S. Maria di Monſerrato

S. LORENZO in DAMASO *Is built on the Ruins of* Pompeys Amphitheatre; *the Roof gilded, the Pictures by* Zuccaro di Vecchi, *and* Pietro di Cortona; *the* Freſco *by* Giuſeppe *and* Pomerancio: *In this Church (three times a week) are alſo Exhortations to diſcipline their naked backs with knotted Whipcords.* S. Lorenzo in Damaſo.

TRINITA di PONTE SISTO *Is a Church and Hoſpital that entertains Pilgrims, and ſuch as are recovering, diſcharg'd from other Hoſpitals; of the former, in the holy years, they have very great numbers, for moſt of which they provide Meat and Lodging for three days, the Cardinals, Prelates, and ſometimes Popes themſelves, waſhing their Feet and ſerving them at Table: The laſt holy year but this, according to their Books, they received four hundred and forty four thouſand and five hundred Men, and five and twenty thouſand and five hundred Women; in which croud, they believe Angels do ſometimes come diſguis'd, and under the Pilgrims leather Gorget conceal their Wings; there is alſo here once a week a Sermon to the* Jews, *which they are oblig'd to come and hear: The Picture at the Altar is by* Guido Rheni. Trinita di Ponte Siſto.

S. MARIA del PIANTO *Is ſo called becauſe the Image of our Lady on the Walls of the Church, wept to ſee two men quarrel, and the one kill the other in her preſence; which Picture is with great reverence now kept within the Church, gives a name and* S. Maria del Pianto.

badge

badge to the Order, and procur'd Alms large enough to Re-build it.

S. Carlo de Catenari. S. CARLO de'CATENARI *Is a well-built Church, the Front very fine, the painting in it of* Domenichini, Lanfranco, Andrea del Sarto, *&c. Here likewiſe, every* Friday-night, *People are invited to laſh themſelves.*

S. Andrea' della Valle. S. ANDREA della VALLE *Is one of the fineſt Churches in* Rome; *within, large and Majeſtick, built upon the Ruins of* Pompey's Theatre, *has ſeveral neat Chappels, that of* Strozzi, *the Architecture of* Mich. Angelo; *the Painting by* Lanfranco, *and* Domenichini.

S. Staniſlao. S. STANISLAO, *Is a little Church and Hoſpital, built by, and only for the uſe of the* Polacks.

S. Maria in Portico. S. MARIA in PORTICO *Is built in the place of* Mars *his Temple, where the ancient* Romans *held their Councels of War, and on the occaſion of the Virgins ſending Pope* John *the firſt her Picture, very richly ſet, made in Heaven, and brought by two glorious Angels, which being afterwards Stolne (in the time of* Clement *the* 7th. *by* Bourbons *Soldiers) and carryed into* Spain, *came back of it ſelf, and when* Paul *the* 2d. *committed a Rape upon her, and lock'd her in his private Chappel, ſhe then alſo eſcap'd to this her own Church:* Leo *the* 10th. *deſiring Victory againſt the* Turks, *had this Image carryed in Proceſſion and devoutly bare-foot follow'd it with all his Cardinals; the ſame did* Paul *the* 3d. *and in the ſame manner was the Plague ſtopt,* 1656. *for which laſt favor ſhe had this new Habitation made her, and a perpetual Feaſt on the* 17th. *of* July, *the day of this Pictures Apparition.*

S. CATE-

S. CATERINA de'FUNARI, *A neat Church and Cloiſter for Nuns, wherein is alſo proviſion apart for ſuch Women, as by Poverty or Diſcord forſake their Husbands; there are Paintings of* Zuccaro, Annibal Carraccio, *&c.* S. Caterina de'Funari.

S. ANGELO in PESCARIA, *Built, and ſo called, upon occaſion of St.* Michael *the Arch-Angel's appearing in this place: The Chappel of St.* Andrew *is very pretty; the Paintings of* Sacconi, Carracico's *Schollar.* S. Angelo in Peſcaria.

S. GIO DECOLLATO, *Is a pretty little Church, in which there are ſeveral Pictures of great Maſters: The charge of theſe Fathers, is, to take care of the Souls of Malefactors that dye, whom they alſo Bury.* S. Gio Decollato.

S. MARIA EGITTIACA *Is a little Church and Colledge for the* Armenians: *In it is Built the exact Figure of Chriſts Sepulchre in* Jeruſalem; *'twas anciently a Temple to* Jupiter *and the* Sun. S. Maria Egittiaca.

SCUOLA GRECA, *Is an ancient Church, where they ſhow an old marble Head, called* Bocca della Verita, *which ſome would have to have ſerved for the utterance of an Oracle, but has rather been an Ornament for a Sink or Common-ſhoar.* Sevola Greca.

S. MADALLENA al CORSO, *I sa Church and Monaſtery for neglected Whores; to which, beſides other Almes was given by* Clement *the* 7th. *the fifth part of all other Whores Eſtates, (whether publick or private at their Deaths) elſe if detected, they were not capable of making Wills.* S. Maddalena al Corſo.

S. SABINA *Upon* Monte Aventino, *Is in the very ſame place, where anciently ſtood* Diana's *Temple: In this Church the great Patriach S.* Dominick *us'd to pray, and vex'd the Devil ſo, that he threw a black Stone at him of the ſize and figure of a Holland Cheeſe,* S. Sabina.

which in the body of the Church is now Chain'd to a Pedistal, together with the relation in Print.

S. Alleſſio. S. ALLESSIO, *Is built on the Ruins of* Hercules *his Temple, who had it Dedicate for having here kill'd* Caeus *that had his Den near this place: In the Church is moſt devoutly kept a little Staircaſe, under which St.* Allexius *lived* 17. *years in his Fathers Houſe, deſiring to be private: There is alſo his Statue which ſpoke to St.* Alleria.

S. Maria nel Aventino. S. MARIA nel AVENTINO, *Is the place where anciently was the Temple of the* Buona Dea, *into which, none but VVomen were to enter, and yet* Cezar *was made a Cuckold there.*

S. Saba. *In* S. SABA, *are the marble Tombs of* Veſpaſian *and* Titus.

S. Balbina. S. BALBINA, *Is the Title of a Cardinal, and founded by St.* Mark *himſelf.*

S. Nereo ed Acchilleo. S. NEREO ed ACCHILLEO, *Built on the Ruins of the Temple of* Iſide; *the Picture of* Flavia, *is by* Cavre. Pomerancio.

S. Siſto. S. SISTO, *Was formerly the Temple of* Mars, *which S.* Siſto *made to tumble down by a Battery of Prayers, and had it afterwards Dedicate to himſelf: In the ſame place S.* Dominick *did ouce Inhabit, exerciſing the Office both of Abbeſs and Confeſſor to a Convent of Nunns; during which time ('tis ſaid) he did raiſe three men from the dead (or gave them a Being.) Here likewiſe is another Picture of the Virgin, made by St.* Luke.

S. Giovanni a Porta Latina. S. GIOVANNI a PORTA LATINA, *A little Church where St.* John *was boyld in Oyl; was anciently a Temple to* Diana, *as is to be ſeen by the Figures on the VVall of one on Horſe-back, a Dog and a Clown running before him.*

MARO-

MARONITES *Is a little Church and Colledge, wherein they ſay Maſs in their own* Arabick *Language.* Maronites.

ARACELI, *So called from an Altar in it, Dedicate by* Auguſtus *in theſe words,* Ara primo geniti Dei, *which is now adorn'd with Marble Pillars,* &c. *'Twas anciantly the great Temple of* Jupiter, *ſtanding on part of the Capital Hill, and the aſcent to it by above* 100. *white marble Steps; 'tis large, the Roof Gilded, and near the Door, on one of the Pillars, is* A Cubiculo Auguſtorum *: Here alſo is a Picture of our Lady by St.* Luke *: The Chappel near the high Altar is Painting, by* Cau^re. Giuſeppe. Araceli.

S. GIUSEPPE de FALEGNAMI, *Is a little Church, Built by the Carpenters, and peculiar to them; under it is the Priſon, wherein St.* Peter *and St.* Paul *were kept nine moneths, the Pillars to which they were Chaind; and in the Wall is the print of St.* Peters *Face, when he ſtumbled and ran his Noſe againſt it, being ſo great a dint, that with two or three ſuch knoks more he might have got that way out of Priſon : In the mid'ſt of it, is a little dirty Spring which (they ſay) he commanded to appear when he wanted water to Chriſten the Goaler.* S. Giuſeppe de Falegnami.

S. LUCA *Is Built upon the Ruins of the Temple of* Mars, *now belonging to the Painters, and will be a very neat Church when finiſh'd : The Picture of St.* Luke *is by* Raphael's *hand; the Architecture is of* Pietro di Cortona, *who Built part of it at his own Charge.* S. Luca.

S. ADRIANO, *Was formerly the Temple of* Saturn, *and ſo ancient, that 'twas before* Romulus *his time; the great braſs Doores were carry'd to St.* John Lateran. S. Adriano.

S. Lorenzo in Miranda.

S. LORENZO in MIRANDA *Is the Temple of* Antonino *and* Fruſtina, *converted to a Church; the Front, Pillars of the Portico and Architectave, with th'Inſcription, being almoſt perfect ſtill: The Picture at the high Altar is* Pietro di Cortona's, *the other of* Domenichini; *it belongs to the Apothecaries.*

S. Coſmo e Damiano.

S. COSMO e DAMIANO *Is the Temple Dedicated to* Romulus; *it has its braſs Doors ſtill remaining, and in it the famous Picture of the Virgin that reprov'd Pope* Gregory *for not ſaluting her as he had us'd to do, This is moſt certainly true; but how the Old Man excus'd himſelf, is not Recorded.*

S. Mar'a Liberatriee.

S. MARIA LIBERATRICE, *Where* Cicero's *Houſe once ſtood; has in it three Pillars taken out of the Temple of* Jupiter.

S. Maria Nuova.

S. MARIA NUOVA, *Has before the great Altar, the Tomb of* S^a. Franceſca Romana, *of rare* Bernino's *work, and one of the Pictures of our Lady, made by St.* Luke, *which though the whole Church was Burnt, yet took no harm: Here alſo is kept the Stone, upon which St.* Peter *Pray'd (and left the prints of his knees) that* Simon Magus *might fall, who took his flight about this place.*

S. Sebaſtiano.

S. SEBASTIANO *Is a little Church with divers Pictures in it, and the place where St.* Sebaſtian *was Shot, but healing ſtill ſo faſt, that 'twas impoſſible that way to kill him; he was here beaten to death.*

S. Teodoro.

S. TEODORO *Is a little round Church Dedicated to* Romulus *and* Renuis, *being the very place where they were found, and therefore here was placed the Statue of the Wolf, with the two Boys at her Paps, now in the Capitol.*

S. Maria delle Gratie

S. MARIA delle GRATIE, *Was formerly the Temple of* Veſta, *Built round, with Corinthian Pillars, which*

ſtill

ſtill remain; here alſo is another wonderful Picture of our Lady, by St. Luke's *hand.*

S. MARIA della CONSOLATIONE, *Built on occaſion of the Virgins Image, on an old Wall, working Miracles: The Front is the Architecture of* Martino Lunghi, *and the Chappel of* Matie, *painted by* Taddeo Zuccaro. S. Maria della Conſolatione.

S. ANASTASIA, *Is a Church with a handſome Front, built in the place where was once a Temple to* Neptune; *in it is preſerv'd the Head-cloaths of the Virgin, which ſhe pull'd off to ſwath our Saviour in; and likewiſe a part of* Joſephs *Cloak, that ſerv'd for his Covering.* S. Anaſtaſia.

S. GREGORIO in MONTE CELIO, *Abounds with Pardons for the Dead, and beſides, admirable Relicks, has an Image of our Lady that ſpoke to St.* Gregory; *and which though not ſo wonderful, is yet very remarkable; our Saviour himſelf once came to him for an Almes; and at another time an Angel, who at his departure, confeſt he had been often with him before, and how that he had once got a Silver Poringer; for all which, having ſufficiently teſtified his Gratitude, he flew away: This Saint, for being ſo much Heavens Favourite, was Sir named the Great; his Chappel is painted by* Carraccio. S. Gregorio in Monte Celio.

S. GIOVANNI e PAOLO, *Were the two Eunuchs of* Conſtanza, *the Daughter of* Conſtantine, *which ſhe abandoning, they lived a melancholly, holy Life, in the place where now ſtands their Church. The two Chappels are painted by* Raphael di Regio, *and* Pari Romano. S. Giovanni e Paolo.

S. STEPHANO ROTONDA, *Is built on the Ruins of the Temple, of the Emperor* Claudeus; *there is a Picture by* Raphael, Perino del Vaga, *and ſome paintings of* Pomerancio. S. Stephano Roconda.

S. QUA-

S. Quatro. S. QUATRO, *So called from four Bodies made Saints, by Pope* Leo *the* 4th. *for to Hallow this Church, which he drew like a Lottery, out of the Church-yard, not knowing whom he took; but ſince ('tis ſaid) their Names have miraculouſly been reveal'd.*

S. Euſebio. S. EUSEBIO *Is a little Church, built upon the Ruins of the Emperor* Gordians *Pallace.*

S. Antonio. S. ANTONIO *Is a very pretty Church; to the Fathers of which, is committed the Spiritual care of all the Horſes, Mules, and Aſſes in* Rome, *who upon that Saints day, come in a noble Proceſſion to receive their Bleſſings; and that they may ſucceed, they bring every one Offerings with them of Wax-Candles, Money, Hay, Oats, Bricks,* &c. *according to their Employment, which two Prieſts receive, who ſtand with great bruſhes and pails of Holy-water in a proper place to give their Benedictions.*

S. Praſſede. S. PRASSEDE *: In a Chappel of this Church is to be ſeen a piece of the Pillar, at which our Saviour was ſcourg'd: And which makes the Church more conſiderable, there is in it* 3300. *Saints Bodies, and ſome Pictures, by* Giulio Romano, Giuſeppe *and* Zuccaro.

S. Pietro in Vincoli. S. PIETRO in VINCOLI, *Preſerves St.* Peters *Fetters : In this Church is a famous Statue of* Moſes *in white Marble, much bigger than the Life; by* Mich. Angelo, *and the beſt that ever he made.*

S. Domenico a Monte Magnanapoli. S. DOMENICO a Monte MAGNANAPOLI, *Has another famous Picture of our Lady, painted by St.* Luke.

S. Silveſtro a Monte Cavallo. S. SILVESTRO a Monte CAVALLO, *In it, and the Chappels, divers Paintings by great Maſters.*

S. AN-

S. ANDREA *Is a little neat Church, Built by Prince* Panfilio, *and* Caur. Bernino, *the Architect; 'tis ſo lined with fine Marble, and adorn'd with little Statues of Angels, Cherubs.* &c. *that for the bigneſs of it, 'tis as fine as any thing in* Rome. S. Andrea.

S. VITALE *Is Built on the Ruins of the Temple of* Quirino, *who here appeared to* Proculus. S. Vitale.

S. LORENZO in PANISPERNA, *Stands where St.* Laurence *was put upon the* Grid-iron *by the Emperor* Decius, *whoſe Pallace ſtood in this place; the Martyrdome painted in Freſco; and to make it more Holy (by a Miracle) they ſhow the Tomb of a Scotch Virgin.* S. Lorenzo in Paniſperna.

SAPIENZA *Is a well-built Colledge for publick Lectures; the Architecture of* Giacomo della Porta. Sapienza.

PROPAGANDO FIDE *Is a Colledge of noble Building for Eaſtern Students of Catholick Divinity, who are afterwards ſent home to make all their Countrymen (if poſſible) as wiſe as themſelves.* Propagando Fide.

S. PUDENTIANA, *The Daughter to a* Roman *Senator, Converted by St.* Peter, *in whoſe Houſe he lived Seaven years, now a Church: There is a fine Chappel built by Cardinal* Gaetano, *lined with curious poliſh'd Jaſper and Marble, adorn'd with Pictures and Statues: At the Altar a Prieſt doubting whether the Oſtia he had Conſecrated, were fleſh or not, it leapt out of his hands, and all bloodied the Stones, over which, are now two Glaſſes ſet to preſerve the ſpots, which are very viſible to the eye of Faith: Here alſo is a Well, in which they ſay is the blood of* 3000. *Martyrs; and they have likewiſe ſome of* St. Peters *old Cloaths, and the wooden Altar, at which he firſt ſaid Maſs.* S. Pudentiana.

S. DEGLI

S. Degli Angeli. S. DEGLI ANGELI, *Is the Therme of* Diocleſian, *with little alteration converted to a Church for the* Carthuſians, *who out of the ſame Ruins have alſo Cells; the Dedication is to the ſeaven Angels that are God-All mighties aſſiſtants.*

S. Bernardo. S. BERNARDO *Is a great round Tower belonging to the Therme of* Diocleſian, *now made a Church.*

S. Suſanna. S. SUSANNA *Is a very neat Church and Front; the Hiſtory is painted by* Baldaſſere da Bologna, *the other Pictures of* Pari Romano, *&c. Here was the* Campo Scelerato, *where the wanton Veſtals were Buryed alive.*

S. Maria della Vittoria. S. MARIA della VITTORIA, *Is ſo called for the Battle of* Prague: *The Chappel of Cardinal* Cornaro *is very fine, being the Architecture of* Bernino; *that of* Geſſi *is Painted by* Domenichini; *a Crucifix by* Guido Rheni.

S. Agneſe. *In* S. AGNESE: *On the Feaſt-day, by the Pope, &c. two white Lambs are ſolemnly bleſt, and of their Wool Palls made and ſent Preſents to the Patriarchs, Biſhops, &c.*

S. Coſtanza. S. COSTANZA *was the Temple of* Bacchus, *which is entire ſtill, and ſerves for a Church without alteration; 'tis round, ſupported with double rows of Marble-pillars, and in the Roof old* Moſaick *work of Unitage, &c. In it, ſtands a great thick Cheſt, or Trough of Porphry, with a cover ſuitable to the reſt of its Beauty; on the Corners of which, is figur'd Child hood, Youth, Man-hood, and Old Age; on the other* Baſſorilievo in Groteſque, *Boys with Baskets of Grapes, &c. The uſe of this no man can gueſs, but the Vulgar call it* Bacchus *his Tomb.*

Palazzo Vaticano. PALAZZO VATICANO *Stands cloſe to St.* Peters, *on the ſide of an agreeable Hill, and is vaſt,*

but

but not uniform. In the Chappel Sisto, *by the great Hall is* Mich. Angelo's *last Judgment, but so dark, that one can scarce discern an Angel from a Devil: The Library is one large Room, supported with Pillars like a Church; about which are low Presses, wherein are kept the Books, and the like by the side of the Walls; and over them Historical Paintings in Fresco; at the end are some little Rooms Gallery-wise, that cross this, which are also stor'd with choice Manuscripts, as a Terence* 1200. *years old; a Chinese-book, whose leaves are infinitely thinner and smoother than Paper, made of some Herb, others of Barks of Trees, Hyeregliphicks of* Mexico, *Mass-books with Figures of Saints, Angels,* &c. *in admirable Minature; a Volum of all Insects with their Figures painted;* Henry *the* 8th. *his Book against* Luther, *Dedicated to the Pope; his Love-Letters to* Anna Bullein; *an ancient Greek Bible writ in Gold* &c. *The great Gallery is furnish'd with large Maps in proper colours of* Italy; *the other Rooms with Velvet; the Roof and Sides (in all the principal) Paintings, by divers great Masters of Devotion,* &c. *but most of them by* Raphael; *and amongst the rest, there is an Armory for* 30000. *men. The great Garden has diversity of Pleasure, Trees of all sorts, as Palms,* &c. *A little Wood, a Flat, an Ascent, great Fountains falling from high, others bursting like a River out of rude Rock cover'd with Greens, Grotta's,* &c. *The little Garden is thick set with Orange-Trees, and variety of Fountains; at the upper-end are two brass Peacocks, once gilt, and stood upon the Tomb of* Scipio Affricanus, *and by them the great brass Pine-apple, taken from the* Moles Adriani *: By this, in a little Court, are the admirable Statues preserv'd of* Laocon *and his Sons, bit by Serpents; the Trunk of* Hercules,

by which Mich. Angelo *learnt ſo much; two Venuſſes, two Rivers,* Nile *and* Tyber; *a great Hercules, that admired one of* Antinuus *of Oriental Marble.*

Palazzo Farneſe.

PALAZZO FARNESE, *Has before it a fine Piazza with noble Fountains; was deſign'd by* Mich. Angelo, *is ſquare Building, clear from other Houſes, and on every ſide a great Enterance: The Court is upon Pillars, in which is the admirable Statue of Hercules found in the Therme of* Antoninus Caracalla; *that of the Veſtal, that to Vindicate her Chaſtity brought water in a Sive from the* Tyber; *above, are Galleries again in the ſame manner: In the Rooms are great numbers of Statues and Pictures; among the reſt* Mich. Angelo's, *and* Raphael Urbins, *done by their own hands; but beyond all, is the Salle, painted by* Hannibal Caraccio: *On the back-ſide the Court is the famous Statue of the Bull, with* Dirce *tyed to his Horns,* &c. *which is as wonderful for the ſize, as the work: For the Garden wanting here, it has a noble one by* Ponte Siſto.

Palazzo Burgheſi.

PALAZZO BURGHESI, *Is the Architecture of* Martino Lunghi; *has* 19. *Rooms on a Floor, the firſt two Stories in the Court ſupported with Pillars; the Garden (being in the mid'ſt of* Rome) *little, yet has three great Fonntains, beſides divers ſmall ones plac'd between every two Orange Trees; and to recompence the want of ground, has a Garden and Fountains likewiſe on the top of the Houſe, which has a noble Proſpect: The Rooms are richly furniſh'd, beſides the Pictures and Paintings, which are in great quantities, by the greateſt Maſters, as* Titian *and* Mich. Angelo's *by their own hands; the famous Crucifix of the latter, and the Bed-Chamber hung all with naked Venuſſe's in ſeveral poſtures: The Princeſs, her Room of Audience has*

has two Fountains and Basons at each end, of a Marble, like the best Wall-nut, and Tables, and Door-cases too of the same, so admirably colour'd and grain'd, that none would take it to be Stone: The great Looking-glass they show as a Curiosity, for having the frames of Christal entire, without any mettal to joyn or fasten them.

MONTE CAVALLO, *Is the Popes Residence; has an open large Piazza before it, whereon stand the two famous Grecian Horses that give it the name; it has a great noble Court and Garden, with great Variety of Fountains, Grotta's, Groves of Orange-Trees, and every thing proportionable except Furniture; the Architecture is of* Domenico Fontane. Monte Cavallo.

PAZZORELLA *Is the House where Lunaticks and Fools are kept, most of the Mad-men in it, being Priests, and amongst them, one that believes himself to be the Pope, and were he in his Habit, might easily be mistaken, being very like him both in person and face.* Pazzorella.

PALAZZO del S. UFFICIO, *Is the Pallace of the Inquisition, where there are divers Grave Fathers attending, but the holy Tormentors have now little to do.* Palazzo del S. Ufficio.

PALAZZO PALESTRINO, *One of the finest in* Rome, *is built on the side of a Hill, has abundance of Chambers, and those very well stor'd with Statues, Pictures, and other rich Furniture; of the first, there is a Cupid and a young Lady of the Family rarely done, by* Bernino, *and* Raphaels *Mistress painted by himself, as also the famous* Venus *by* Titian; *of which, there are so many Copies: The Grand Salle, the painting of* Pietro di Cortona. Palazzo Palestrino.

Palazzo Chigi. PALAZZO CHIGI *Is a new and excellent well-built Pallace, the Architecture of* Bernino; *the Rooms all well contriv'd and richly furnish'd, most of them with Tissue, and full of excellent Pictures of the greatest Masters, and in every one of them sweet Bags of different and admirable perfumes: In one Chamber, called the Fouteſterium are Looking-glasses with Christal frames, hung with great drops of the same, valued at* 12000. *Crowns; the Bed of White-sattin, rarely painted in Flowers, and Embroider'd with Gold, and the Ceeling painted with greens,* &c. *suitable to the rest.*

Palazzo Panfillio. PALAZZO PANFILLIO *Is in the great* Piazza Navona, *in the mid'st of which, stands that fine Guglia and Fountain, with the Figures of the four famous Rivers of the World, by* Bernino: *This Pallace has abundance of Rooms, Statues, and Pictures, and is noble building's, but none of these of the first rate, only the Gallery is the painting of* Pietro di Cortona.

Palazzo Panfillio. PALAZZO PANFILLIO, *In the* Carso, *a Street almost the length of* Rome, *wherein the Ladies in the Evening take the Air: This Pallace will be fine when finish'd, but the additional Building makes it in some disorder; amongst others the Statues there of* Bernino's *six Boyes are very good.*

Palazzo Colonna. PALAZZO COLONNA *Is a great Pallace richly furnish'd: In his Garden, on the side of the Hill of* Montecovallo *was the Therme of* Constantine, *and on the top of it, the place where* Nero *stood to behold Burning-*Rome; *the Ruins of this Pillar there being all white marble Stones of Prodigious bigness, some six yards long and four Diameter, curiously cut in foliage,* &c.

Palazzo Orsini. PALAZZO ORSINI *Is a great Pallace built on the Ruins of* Pompey's *Theatre.*

PALAZZO

PALAZZO di PAOLO 3°. *Is a Pallace which has had three famous Architects*, Sangola, Mich. Angelo, *and* Vignola. Palazzo di Paolo 3°.

PALAZZO SISTO 5°. *Is the Architecture of* Giacomo Fontana, *not now Inhabited.* Palazzo Sisto 5.

PALAZZO GHIGI *Is in the* Longara, *wherein is the Banquet of the Gods, by* Raphael, *the freſheſt colours I have ſeen; as well as the Pallace, the Gardens, Fountains, and Walks of Orange Trees are pleaſant.* Palazzo Ghigi.

PALAZZO di RAPHAEL *was* Raphael Urbins *own Habitation, a very pretty Pallace.* Palazzo di Raphael.

PALAZZO di CAFFARELLI, *Is a very noble Pallace, built by* Raphael Urbin *alſo.* Palazzo di Caffarelli.

PALAZZO de i RE d'INGHILTERRA *Is a ueat Pallace, formerly belonging to the Kings of* England; *for their Embaſſadors, the Architecture of* Bramante. Palazzo de i Re d'Inghilterra.

2. PALLAZZI MASSIMI: *The one Architecture of* Baldaſſere Peruzzi, *the other of* Domenico Fontana, *in both are many Statues and Pictures.* Palazzi Maſſimi.

CASA PIGHINI *Is the houſe where thoſe admirable Statues are of* Meleager *and a* Venus, *for which, my Lord* Arundel *offered* 12000. *Crowns.* Caſa Pighini.

PALAZZO del GRAN DUCA *Is a fine Pallace of the Great Dukes, Built not above* 30. *years agoe, and has a* piazza *before it.* Palazzo del Gran Duca.

PALAZZO GAETANI, *Is a large and noble Pallace; the Architecture of* Bartolomeo Amanati. Palazzo Gaetani.

PALAZZO della CANCELLERIA *Is a very great Pallace, Built of the Stones fetcht from the* Amphitheatre, *as were thoſe of* Farneſe *and St.* Marks, *is the Architecture of* Bramante, *and the Habitation of Cardinal* Barberine *the Engliſh Protector: In the Court ſtand two Gigantick Figures, repreſenting two Muſes.* Palazzo della Cancelleria.

PA-

Palazzo Capo di ferro.

PALAZZO CAPO di FERRO *Is the Architecture of* Giulio Mazzoni, *very much adorn'd with Festons, Statues, Bassicilievi,* &c. *Within 'tis yet finer, having many Statues and Pictures; of the first, in the Hall, is one of* Pompey *bigger than the Life, much esteem'd, the next Room painted by* Mich. Angelo; *others by* Volterra, Piamentino, &c. *The Garden has two fine Fountains, Orange-Trees,* &c.

Palazzo Muti.

PALAZZO MUTI *Is a little Pallace with Statues on the top of it, possest by the Heirs of* Mutius Scevola, *it being anciently his Habitation.*

Palazzo Giustiniano

PALAZZO GIUSTINIANO *Is the Architecture of* Gio Fontana, *A Pallace well stor'd with Statues, being so full that it seems a Ware-house of them, and amongst the croud, is one of a Goat, as if alive, that of* Dea Natura, *of* Lelia *and the* Swan, *by* Bernino, *A Muse, a Sibel,* &c. *has some Pictures also of* Titian.

Palazzo Altieri.

PALAZZO ALTIERI *Is of the present Popes Family, now Building a mighty addition to it for his Nephew.*

Palazzo Altemps.

PALAZZO ALTEMPS, *In which are divers Statues and Pictures, one of the last, by* Raphael, *of the Virgin, worth* 5000. *Pistols, and a rare Bassirilievo, of the Triumph of* Bacchus.

2. Palazzi Matei.

2. PALLAZZI MATEI, *Have in them several Statues and Paintings.*

Palazzo Falconieri.

PALAZZO FALCONIERI *Is the Architecture of* Borromine: *Within, it has divers Statues and excellent Pictures, a Garden of fine Fountains, and the* Tyber *running by the end of it.*

Palazzo Lancellotti.

PALAZZO LANCELLOTTI, *Has a good Collection of Statues and Pictures: The Architecture of* Maderni.

PALAZZO

PALAZZO VEROSPI *Is the Architecture of* Honorio Lunghi : *In this Pallace is a very fine Collection alſo of Statues and Pictures.* Palazzo Verospi.

PALAZZO RIARI *Is Inhabited by the Queen of* Sweden, *in which are ſeveral noble Rooms, as that wherein every* Tueſday *the choiceſt Voyces and Muſick of* Rome *is heard; but ſome principally furniſh'd with excellent Pictures of* Carreggio, Carraccio, Paolo Veroneſe, *a Venus by* Titian, *and that admired little Picture of our Lady, with our Saviour in her Hand, and St.* John *kiſſing him, by* Raphael, *and coſt* 10000. *Crowns; her Hangings the deſign of* Vandike, *and her vaſt Silver Flower-pots upon Pedeſtals of the ſame, are very fine too.* Palazzo Riari.

PALAZZO SAVELLI *Is Built on the Ruins of the Theatre of* Marcellus *and* Semcircular *like it.* Palazzo Savelli.

PALAZZO ALDOBRANDINI, *Has ſeveral excellent Statues and Pictures; and in the Garden (which is very delightful by iis Proſpect, Orange-Trees, Mirtles, Fountains,* &c.) *is an ancient Picture of a Marriage made in the time of the old* Romans, *which is much valued for its rarity, there being but only that in* Rome. Palazzo Aldobrandine.

PALAZZO MAZZARINI, *Has before it a very ſpacious Court, and in the Garden the Picture of* Aurora, *by* Guido Rheni. Palazzo Mazzarini.

PALAZZO SALVIATI *Is the Architecture of* Lippi, *Built on purpoſe to Lodge a King of* France *in.* Palazzo Salviati.

VILLA del G. DUCA *Is the great Duke's Pallace on* Monte Trinita; *from whence it has an incomparable Proſpect of all* Rome, *and the Country about it; before it is a very fine marble Fountain; and in the Balcony of the ſecond ſtory, is another : In the Rooms,* Villa del G. Duca.

Rooms, beſides many excellent Statues, are theſe admired ones; The Venus *made by* Cleomenes, *Son of* Apolidorus, *eſteem'd the beſt in the World, the Wreſtlers, and the Clown liſtning to* Catalines *Conſpiracy are not to be equal'd, nor that of the* Gladiator *threatning Heaven, beſides divers Heads upon curious marble Pillars,* &c. *In the Garden, which is vaſt, are likewiſe noble Fountains and Statues; at the entrance, two great white marble Lyons which ſtand as Guards; a Silenus in Braſs, holding a young* Bacchus *in his Arms, and many others; an Obelisk with Hierogliphicks, Walks lin'd with Orange-Trees, Groves of Elci,* &c. *So much Beauty and Pleaſure, that nothing can be added.*

Villa Burgheſi.

VILLA BURGHESI *Has the approaches to it by fine Walks, through a delicate little Park, full of tall young Trees, moſt Elci, which are always green, and ſtor'd with variety of Deer; on one ſide of it pleaſant Gardens, with all ſorts of Fountains, Grotta's, Vollerys,* &c. *cloſe Walks, with water convey'd through the boughs, which all the way drops like Rain, to coole them; on the other ſide, at ſome diſtance, Canals and Fiſh-ponds; behind it principally, but indeed every way an incomparable Proſpect: The Pallace it ſelf Cruſted with rare pieces of Baſſirilievi, and a great many Porphry Figures ſtand like Centinels about it: Within, 'tis fill'd with Statues, Pictures, and other Curioſities in too great number to be remembred; but ſome of the principal are, that of* Diana *which was Worſhip'd by* Auguſtus Ceſar, *the* Gladiator, *original of that in St.* James's-Park, *the* Apollo *and* Daphne *turning into a Lawrel-Tree of* Cau[illegible] Bernini, *the beſt he ever made;* David *with his Sling, by the ſame hand; the* Hermaphrodite, *or* Iſide, *that turns in her ſleep to a man, lying upon a*

Quilt,

Quilt, which is so natural, that there's none but mistakes it; the Heads of Hannibal *and* Scipio; *eight rarely polliſh'd Pillars of Porphry, with little Statues on them, two of green marble, and two of Pidocchio; a* Seneca *of Touch-stone, coming out of an African Bath; a red Woolf with* Romulus *and* Renuus *at her Paps; a Head of* Alexander *the Great;* Eneas *with his Father on his Back, and his Son in his Hand, by* Bernino *also; four more Porphrey Pillars, with Urns of the same; the Statue of* Agrippina, *and the* Gladiator *her Lover, both Ancient; a* Silenus *excellent also; a Cup of a petrifi'd Moucheron, which to the eye is still the same; and a Chair that locks them fast that sit in it, whose opening bottom gives leave to treat Woman or Boy at pleasure.*

VILLA PANFILLIA *Stands high, has an excellent Prospect, Gardens, Grotta's, Statues, and Urns, some fine Fountains, and many large Walks in and about the Park; Has within, many Statues and Pictures, as those of St.* Peter *and St.* Paul, *by* Mich. Angelo; *of the former, the best is the Angel wrestling with* Jacob. Villa Panfillia.

VILLA MATEI: *Has fine Gardens, Water-works and Prospect; in the Pallace and Summer-House these excellent Statues,* Apollo *fleaing* Marsius, *three Cupids asleep with their Heads laid upon each other;* Andromeda; *an ancient Head of* Cicero *an* Amazon, Cleopatra, Hercules, *a* Gigantick Antoninus, Brutus *and* Porcia, *&c.* rare Jasper Tables and marble Pillars. Villa Matei

VILLA LUDOVISA *Has a Scituation as fine as the others, great Gardens, noble shady Walks, Grotta's, Fountains,* &c. *and two Pallaces, on each side one, wherein there are Pictures of* Titian, Mich. Angelo; Villa Ludovisa.

Caraccio, Guido, Rheni, &c. *Two Statues of* Apollo, *a rare one of a dying* Gladiator, *the Porphry Oracle that ſpoke; three excellent heads of* Scipio, Affricanus, Seneca, *and* Cicero; *and among the reſt, the real Body of a Man turn'd to Stone, ſo hard and perfect, that to ſatisfie* Charles *the* 5th. *of the truth of it, they broke one of his Legs, where the bone under the petrifi'd fleſh plainly appears; beſides other Curioſities, there is a Bedſtead valued at* 100000. *Crowns, the Poſts of Oriental Jaſper, the Head, Teaſter,* &c. *ſet with precious ſtones; the Walls within the Pallace plaiſter'd with marble, beaten to powder, which afterwards becomes as hard and ſmooth as at firſt.*

Villa Montalta.

VILLA MONTALTA *Has a Garden not inferior to any in* Rome, *has excellent walks, admirable Waterworks, Trees, Fountains,* &c. *In the Houſe ſeveral Statues and Pictures, as that of* David *and* Goliah, *where you may ſee their Back-ſides too; the* Ariadne *and* Bacco, *by* Guido Rheni; *the* Buſto *of* Caius Marius; *a Picture which one way ſeems a bunch of herbs, and turn'd and held another way, is the face of a man, a piece of* Moſaick *Land-skip, ſeveral Urns,* &c.

Villa Farneſe.

VILLA FARNESE: *Is a Garden on part of* Monte Palatino, *wherein there are pleaſant Walks, Fountains, and Proſpect.*

Publique Fountains.

PUBLIQUE FOUNTAINES *Are thoſe two noble ones in* Piazza Vaticana, *by* Caur. Maderno.

That great one on Monte Gianicolo, *that diſcharges five Rivelets, brought by* Aquaduct *from* Bracciano, *by* Paolo 5°. *the Architecture of* Gio. Fontana.

That before St. Pietro Montorio, *by the ſame Architect.*

That of Siſto 5°. *on* Monte Viminale, *iſſuing in three great branches adorn'd with Statues of* Aaron, *&c. by* Domenico Fontana.

That

That in Piazza Barberina, *by* Caur^e. Bernino.

That in Piazza del Popolo, *by* Domenico Fontana.

That in Piazza di Spagna, *in the form of a Ship, discharging a vast quantity of water, by* Bernino *too.*

That in Piazza di Monta Cavallo, *by* Domenico Fontana.

The Quatro Fontana, *with Figures in cumbent postures, by* Pietro di Cortona.

That in Piazza di S^a. Maria Maggiore, *by* Carlo Maderno.

That in Piazza di S. Giovanni Latterano, *by* Domenico Fontana.

That in Piazza di Madonna de'Monti, *by* Giacomo della Porta.

That in Campidoglia, *with the Statues of* Nilus, Tigris, *and* Rome, *by* Mich. Angelo.

That in Piazza di Muti, *by* Giacomo della Porta.

That in Piazza Giudea, *by the same Architect.*

That in Piazza di S^a. Maria *in* Trastevere, *by* Gio Fontana.

That by Ponte Sisto, *which falls in great quantity from on high, like a* Cascade, *by* Dom. Fontana.

The two in Piazza Farnese, *by* Giralomo Rainaldi.

That in Piazza Mattei, *by* Giacomo della Porta.

That in Piazza Colonna, *by the same.*

The great one at Monte Citorio, *by* Francesco da Volterra.

That in Piazza della Rotonda, *by* Giacomo della Porta.

That del Duca di Bracciano, *by* Antonio Casoni.

That in Piazza Scossa Cavalli, *by* Carlo Maderno.

That del Aqua Acetosa, *by* Caur. Bernino.

That in Piazza Navona, *with* Neptune *and the Sea-gods, by the same.*

That famous one under the Guglia, *in the same* Piazza, *with the Statues of the four quarters of the World, a Sea-Horse,* &c. *by the same Architect.*

That unfinish'd one of Trevi, *which discharges three Rivelets.*

Campidoglio. *The Capital stands on an Agreeable Hill of about* 120. *steps ascent; on each hand are the Triumphs of* Marius, *and the two great Statues, and Horses of* Constantine, *or as some say, of* Castor *and* Pollux; *in the mid'st of the* Corile, *or* Piazza, *is the famous Statue of* Marcus Aurelius, *some think of* Lucius Verus, *others of* Constantine *on Horse-back, plac'd upon a Pedestal, made by* Mich. Angelo, *who admired this Figure so, that he ask'd this Brazen Horse why he did not goe, so like it is to Nature: On one side of it, is* Rupes Tarpeia, *not high enough now to break any mans neck; and in the Front is the Pallace of the Senators, built on the Ruins of the former; against the face of the Stairs is a rare Fountain, and close at each end (but dis-joynd) the two Wings, or Pallaces of the Conservatori, design'd by* Mich. Angelo, *supported with Pillars in Porticos; and on the flat tops of all the three Structures, Statues set in equal distance: In the inward Court of one of these, in white marble, are the measures of the ancient* Romans, *as their Canna, Palmo,* &c. *of Corn, Oyle,* &c. *The Pillar which stood in the* Foro, *from which they counted their miles to any place, the* Colonna Rostrata, *in memory of their Victory against the* Carthaginians; *the Statues of* Julius *and* Augustus Cesar; *the broken white marble Colossus of* Apollo, *whose Toe I measured, is thicker*

than

than my middle; the head and hand of that of Comodus, *not much less than the former; the admired Statue of the Lyon tearing the Horse; the Rape of the* Sabines *in* Bassirilievi, *the Tryumphs Sacrifices*, &c. *of* Marcus Aurelius *in* Mezzo Relievo; *the little Idol like a Monkey, taken from the* Pantheon, *and the ancient* Roman *Laws, in Brass: In the Rooms is painted in Fresco the Rape of the* Sabines, Hannibal, *and* Scipio, Cocles *on the Bridge; the* Horatij *and the* Curatij; *that of* Brutus, *commanding the death of his Son;* Mutius Scevola *with his hand in the Torch, by* Perugino: *The Statues in Brass of young* Hercules, *once worshipp'd in his Temple on the* Aventine *Hill of* Caius Marius, *of* Junius Brutus; *that rare one of the Boy picking the Thorn out of his foot; that the Woolf with* Romulus *and* Remus; *the Heads in marble of* Socrates, Cicero, Virgil, Plato, Diogenes, *&c. In the old Pallace the old Statue* Marforius, Domitian *in* Bassorilievo, *worshipp'd like a God; the Statue of* Pudicitia, *of* Alcibiades; *of the Woman Cursing Heaven for want of a Fortune; an old* Hercules, *once gilded, with many more Ancient and Modern of Popes, Generals*, &c. *their marble Calendar*, &c. *the Roomes painted by* Giuglio Romano.

Of the infinite number of Temples, and other ancient Buildings, few are now remaining; but the most, in Foro Romano: *and on the back-side of the* Capitol, *is an Architrave, of the* Curia Calabria. Curia Calabria.

Near that, is a great part of the Temple of Concords Portico *yet standing, and three delicate Pillars, of some other rare Structure; not certainly known of what.* Temp. Concord.

ARCH.

Arch. Septim. Sever. *The Tryumphal Arch of* Septimius Severus, *of white marble, with his Victories in* Baſſirilievi.

Temp. Saturn. *The Temple of* Saturn, *now a Church.*

Temp. Mars *Employd as the former.*

Temp. Anton. Pius, &c. *The Temple of* Antoninus Pius, *and* Diva Fauſtina *his wanton Wife; the Portico of Corinthian Pillars almoſt perfect ſtill.*

Temp. Rom *The Temple of* Romulus *and* Remus, *in the Ruins of which, was found a Map of old* Rome, *engraven in large marbles.*

Temp. Peace. *The Temple of Peace, of which three great Arches ſtill remain, and was the richeſt and moſt beautiful of all the reſt, as the white marble Pillar does ſufficiently teſtifie on the Pedeſtal, before* S^a. Maria Maggiore.

Foro Nerv. *The Ruins of the* Foro, *of the ſome Pillars Architraves,* &c.

Jup. Stator. *Three Pillars of the Temple of* Jupiter Stator.

Lake Curtius. *The Lake of* Curtius, *now a Common ſhoar.*

Pallace, Palatine. *The great vaſt Ruin of the Emperor's Pallace on* Monte Palatino, *the moſt pleaſant and entire Hill of all the ſeaven.*

Circus Maximus. *The ruinous walls of the* Circus Maximus, *all ſtill remaining, which lined with Seats, held near* 200000. *People.*

Temp. Janus. *The Temple of* Janus Quadrifrous, *a ſquare white marble Building, with four Entrances, or Gates.*

Arch. Septimus Severe, and Marcus Aurelius. *The Arch built to* Septimus Severus, *and* Marcus Aurelius, *by the Gold Smiths, whereon is deſcribed in Baſſorilievo, their Tryumphs Sacrifices,* &c.

Arch Conſtantine. *The Arch of* Conſtantine *almoſt perfect ſtill, with ſome excellent pieces of Baſſorilievo on it, taken from other places; the reſt deteſtable.*

The

The Arch of Titus, *which was the fineſt, and is the moſt ancient Architecture of them all, and has ſtill the ſpoiles of the Temple of* Jeruſalem *in Mezzorilievo upon it.* Arch. Titus.

Part of the Arch of Gallienus, *and the like of* Gordian. Arch Galli. & Gordian.

The inward VValls of Veſpaſians Amphitheatre, *and one part of the outward, with Pillars on each ſide of every Niche, four degrees high, one over another, and a part of the* Meta Sudans *by it.* Amphitheatre.

Antoninus *his Baths, a Ruin wherein there are four places large as* Weſtminſter-Hall, *beſides divers leſs, nothing ſpeaking more the greatneſs of the* Romans *than theſe prodigious Baths, of which the Pillars were all of Oriental Granite, as appears by thoſe two in the great Dukes poſſeſſion at* Florence. Therme Antoninus Caracalla.

On Monte Aventino *are alſo many broken walls, pieces of ancient Temples,* &c. *not now diſtinguiſhable.* Monte Aventino.

The moſt entire of all the Baths, is that of Diocleſian; *part of the great Arch'd Roof perfect ſtill, and many of the Pillars which are all of a piece, remaining too.* Therme Diocletian.

Are ſeaven great Archt places under ground, ſaid to be made by Diocleſian *alſo, for the ſame uſe.* Sette Sale.

The Bathes of Conſtantine *very much ruin'd.* Therme Conſtantine

The Ruins of a Structure that ſerv'd to diſtribute the water into the City, brought thither by the Aquaducts. Caſtello d'aqua Giulia.

In the walls of Rome *ſtands the fine entire white marble Piramid of* Ceſtius, *one of the* Epuloni, *and within it were ſome Statues, but now wall'd up.* Piramid C. Ceſtius.

Monte Testaccio. *Is a great hill, made of the broken pots thrown there in the old* Romans *time.*

Porta Trigemmini. *Is still remaining, now called by St.* Paul's *name.*

Porta Maggiore. *And the Aquaduct joyning to it, with all its Inscription perfect still.*

Temp. Sun. *On the Quirinal Hill is the Ruins of a Temple of the Sun, and near the Temple of Peace, another also of the Moon.*

Temp. Vesta. *A little round Fabrick, built on white marble Pillars, now a Church.*

Temp. Romul. *Is another little Temple, plac'd where* Romulus *and* Remus *was found.*

Temp. Bacchus. *Of the same figure with the two former, and in all respects perfect still.*

Circus Caracalla. *Is a place wall'd in of about* 450. *yards long for Games and Exercises; in the midst, it had two of those Obelisks now erected in the City, and on one side of it, is the Ruins of a Temple of Mars.*

Moles Mettella. *Is a Tower of about eight or ten yards thick, Cased with white Marble, where* Crassus, *her rich Husband, placed her Ashes, called* Capo di Bave, *from such Heads on the Corniche.*

Pretorium. *A place with ruin'd Walls of a great compass, where the* Pretorian *Bands did Quarter.*

Caffarelli. *What is now call'd* Caffarelli, *was anciently the Fountains of* Egeria, Auma, Pompillius *his Deity, to whom in imitation of* Moses, *he went to receive Laws, Divine and Moral, for the People. 'Tis a long Archt* Grotta, *under a Hill, and at the further end, a marble Figure lying along, leaning upon her hand, and water from three places over it perpetually running; formerly there was a thick Wood before it.*

The Ruins of the Temples of Mars, Venus, *and* Cupid, *are yet to be seen, and secret passages under ground to every one of them.* Temp. Venus.

The Pillar is still in the Foro, *on which* Domitian's *Statue stood, and was ador'd.* Colonna Domitiano.

The Common-shoar to old Rome *is lined with Free stone, and so large, that a Cart might pass in it.* Cloaca Maxima.

The little round Temple of Alba Dea, *now a little Church.* Temp. Alba Dea.

Enough of the Erarium *is now remaining too, to shew how strong and great a Fabrick the ancient* Romans *had for their Armes and Treasure; 'tis built* alla Rustica, *like the great Dukes Pallace.* Erarium.

The old Bridge Aurellius, *with some Repairs, is still in being, now called* Ponte Sisto. Pont Aurelius.

The Colonna *is of white marble, one hundred and seaventy-three foot high; about it is described in rare Bassorilievo, that Emperors Wars, Victories,* &c. Colonna Traiana.

The Colonna Antonina *has been injur'd by the Fire, is* 175. *foot high, and adorn'd as the other; near it are Eleaven Corinthian Pillars, part of the Portico of that Emperors Pallace.* Colonna Antonina.

The Theatre of Marcellus *would have contain'd* 80000. *persons; the Walls still so good, that 'tis now made a Pallace by* Sig^re. Savelli. Theatre Marcellus.

The Panteon, *A round Temple, By* Agrippa *Dedicated to the Mother of the Gods, and all the Gods is perfect still, all but for its Cover of Corinthian Brass, of which* Urban *the* 8th. *Rob'd it; on the Architrave is this Inscription,* M. Agrippa, L. F. Cos. tertium fecit; *within, 'tis white marble, roof and sides, the Pavement the same, and Porphry; has no Window but that in the middle of the Roof; its heighth is its breadth, which is* 144. *foot. The Portico has all its Pillars still* Pantheon.

remaining, which are of Granite, of one entire piece, 53. foot high, 61. Diameter, and beſt of the Corinthian order, the door alſo (which is all cut out of one ſtone) is as tall as the Pillars, the door it ſelf fac'd with braſs.

Mauſoleum Auguſti.

The Mauſoleum Auguſti *is round; at the entrance two ancient Statues, and a Head over the door; within, it has three ſtories one over another, covered with Earth, now Gardens, and in the Circumference a low Building, like a Vault, for the Aſhes of the Emperors.*

Moles Adriani.

That of Adriani, *Now* Caſtel Angelo (*becauſe an Angel was ſeen upon it*) *was of the ſame form and uſe, before it was made a Caſtle: It has now five Baſtions, a Garriſon in it, and may reſiſt an Enemy a little while: Here the Pope keeps his Triple Crown and Money; and from the* Vatican *hither, is a Corridore, by which his Holineſs may eſcape from danger.*

Pons Elius.

By it is the marble Bridge Elius, *now called* St. Angelo *too, with the* 12. *fine new Statues upon it*, Angels, *holding every one ſomething relating to our Saviours Paſſion, as the Croſs, Spear, Spunge, Nailes, Hammer, Crown,* &c.

Tryumph Bridge.

In the River by it, are ſome of the Piles and broaken Arches remaining of the Tryumphal Bridge.

Obeliſco Vaticano.

The Guglio Vaticana *is of one entire piece, and on the top of it, part of the true Croſs of our Saviour plac'd; on the ſide of this* Obelisk *are theſe words*, Divi Ceſari, Divi Julij F. Auguſti Tiberio Ceſari D. Aug. F. Auguſto Sacrum.

Aguglia Laterana.

The biggeſt of the Obelisks is that before St. John Lateran, *which is* 112. *foot long, beſides the Baſis, has this and another Inſcription to the ſame purpoſe;* Fl. Conſtantinus Aug. Conſtantini Aug. F. Obeliſcum a paret loco ſuo motum diuque Alexandriæ jacentem

trecen-

trecentorum remigium impositum Navi mirande vastitatis per mare Tiberimque magnus molibus Romam convenctum in Circo Max ponendum S. P. Q. R. D. D.

The Guglia *before* Madna. del Popolo *is* 88. *foot long, and upon it, this Inscription,* Imp Cesar Divi F. Aug. Pont Max. Imp. 12. Cos. 11. Pot. 14. Egipto in Potestatum Populi Romani redacta soli Domum dedit. — Aguglia alla Madonna del Popolo.

That before Sta. Maria Maggiore *is* 42. *foot high, and taken from the* Mausoleum *of* Augustus. — Aguglia di Sa. Maria Maggiore.

That of St. Mahuto *is full of Hierogliphicks, named after a Brittish Bishop that lived in this place above a* 1000. *years agoe.* — Obeli co Mah to.

In the Great Dukes Garden is a Guglia *full of Hierogliphicks too: Such another in the Garden of* Matei, *and another mounted upon the back of an Elephant in the* Piazza Minerva. — Obelisco di Medici.

The Government and Court of Rome *altogether consists of Church-men, and except in that and greatness, differs but little from other Courts, the Officers being much the same, whose several Charges do make a Vollum; but what is most observable to a Stranger, is* — Court and Government.

The Colledge of 70. *Cardinals, of which six are Bishops,* 50. *Priests, and* 14. *Deacons, who sit in the next Room to his Holiness (on red Benches) like the House of Lords, teaching Spiritual matters.* — Colledge of Cardinals.

The Governor of Rome, *and the Judges, under him, in Civil and Criminal, who upon any Suit or Complaint, cite both Parties, and presently determine it; the whole expence not amounting to one single Fee, to drowsie Lawyers given here for Non-sence.* — Governor.

Card. Padrone. *The* Cardinal Padrone, *a great Minister, applyed to on all occasions, and courted by every one, as Favourites usually are.*

General. *The Captain, or General of the Popes little Army, which is more or less, sometimes two, three, and now but a* 1000. *men in* Rome, *part* Italians, *part* Germans, *except* 300. Swizzers, *who are Guards to his Holinesses person; and* 200. *light Horse-men, who serve for the same purpose.*

Militia and Galleys. *The* Militia *which his Holiness can command upon any suddain occasion, are but* 80000. *men, nor has he more than five Galleys, which are in port at* Civita Vecchia.

Traffick. *The Traffick of the State of the Church, consists in Oyl, Allum, Silk, and Corn; of which last, they have great quantities, and would have four times more, were all the Campagna Till'd.*

Revenue. *The certain Revenue of the Church is yearly* } Duccars. 2600000

Thus

Doganadi di Roma	375000
Appalto di Tabacco	14000
Appalto di Fieno Paglia, *&c.*	24000
Appalto della Carta e Cera	26000
Appalto del Sapone	10000
Tesoreria della Romagna	233000
Tesoreria della Marca	250000
Tesoreria di Perugia ed Umbria	108250
Tesoreria di Ferrare	34000
Tesoreria di Bologna	18000
Maritima e Campagna	22000
Provincia del Patrimonio	52000
Stati di Castro e Ronciglione	50000

Salare

Salare e Polveriere	30000
Lumiere	29000
Posta	34000
Tesoreria d'Urbino	20000
Dateria	350000
Assegnamenti devierſi	880250

The Religion, (allowing the change of Names, and ſome few Ceremonies) is the ſame with that of the ancient Romans, *as appears by Antiquities of* Baſſirilievi, Medailles, *Hiſtories*, &c. *For as theſe, they had their Pope in the perſon of a Soveraign*, (Cezar Imperator, Pontifex Maximus) *who had the charge, and was the only Interpreter of all Divine things, did order and decree what Altars, to what Gods, what days, and in what Temples they ſhould Sacrifice: The care to keep out Hereſies and Ceremonies; had a peculiar habit and a Miter, not unlike thoſe now worne; were ador'd, at their Deaths, new ones choſen, by petty Popes or Cardinals, had Flamines, Arch-Flamines, and Proto-Flamines, as Biſhops, Arch-Biſhops, and Patriarchs; wrought Miracles, Canoniz'd Saints, did Dedicate Temples to them, made Images in memory of them, and Worſhipped them, as they now do; ſome of which Statues could ſpeak too, as well as ſeveral of the Modern; had Convents and Colledges of ſeveral Orders; had Nuns and Abbeſs, whoſe Rules were much the ſame with the preſent Monaſteries; kept a Jubilee, had Proceſſions, as that of the Virgin, Mother of the Gods, whoſe Image, with divers others, and particularly that of* Jupiter (*on his Feſtival*) *was carried through all the Streets with great Pomp, as now is ſeen in the Feaſt of Ged every year; made Holy-water, and plac'd it at the entrance of their Temples; us'd Wine, and* Religion.

an

an Oſtia, or Wafer made of Flowre, Salt, and Water, both which the Prieſt taſted before he put them on the Sacrifice; kept Faſts, burnt Incence, gave Almes, &c. Prieſt confeſt before Sacrifice, had Muſick and Singing-Boys; wore Surplices, had their Heads ſhav'd; turn'd their Faces to the Eaſt, and had very near all the ſame Geſtures in their Devotions, and they and their Benefices depended abſolutely on the will of the Pope.

Freſcati. FRESCATI *Is a pleaſant little Town, about* 12. *miles from* Rome, *Scituate upon the ſide of a Hill which has the Proſpect of all the Compagna; on the higheſt parts at conſiderable diſtance; are three Villa's, which beſides other delights, of ſhady walks, &c. are incomparable for their Water-works.*

Belvedere. *That of the* Belvedere, *has a River brought ſix miles, which tumbles down in* Caſcata's, *and other infinit forms ſeaven ſeveral times; the ſide of the Hill being cut into ſo many aſcents and plains; three of theſe Fountains are met in ſo many ſeveral Stories, before the Pallace, and the other four in the ſame manner above it; two of the uppermoſt being ruſtick, with great ſtore of Trees, are of all the reſt, the moſt agreeable; but from that call'd the Theatre (which is a ſumptuous wall with Baluſtres and Statues on the top, and Niches for thoſe of* Atlas, Polyphemus, Hercules, *&c. on the ſides) is imitated Rain, Hail, Snow, and Thunder, which may be heard four miles; and the ſame water makes Organs play, Horns winde; and in a Room, called the Hall of* Apollo, *he with all his Muſes, on* Mont Barnaſſus, *joyn in Concert.*

Villa Ludoviſia. *That of* Ludoviſa *has many of the ſame Ornaments and Fountains; & amongſt the reſt, in a thick Grove of Trees, a noble Baſon enclos'd with marble Baluſtres; out of every Rail of which, runs a thread of Water,*

beſides

beſides the great one in the midſt, and leſſer about it.

Much bigger, and of more State than either of the former; is that of Montedragoni, *has the ſame Proſpects, ſuch like Water works, fine Gardens, Fountains, a Park,* &c. *The approaches to it, through long walks ſet with Lawrel-Trees and Hedges.* Villa Montedragoni.

TIVOLI *Stands yet higher than* Freſcati, *and a little further from* Rome, *but has the Proſpect of it, and the Compagna beyond it: Here is the Grand* Caſcata, *or* Cattaract *of the River* Aniene, *or* Teverone, *which falls with that Violence that it makes a Miſt for a great diſtance round about; on the corner of a Hill by it, is the Ruins of a Temple, wherein* Sibilla Tiburtina *was ador'd, and under it the* Grotta *where ſhe lived.* Tivoli.

Here alſo is the Pallace and famous Garden belonging now to the Duke of Modena, *which is larger, has better Proſpect, more Fountains, greater Variety of Water-works,* Grotta's, &c. *than any other Villa whatſoever, beſides the Models it has of old* Rome, *where are moſt of the Temples and publick Buildings, according to their ancient Figures.* Villa d'Eſte

In the Rode to it, runs the little ſtinking Nitrous River Albula, *which though not much bigger than New-River, is yet ſufficient to Poyſon a Country.* River Albula.

About Twelve miles from Rome, *is a Summer Houſe of the Popes, but has nothing but its Scituation conſiderable; ſtands on a Hill, has a Lake like a great Fiſh-pond by it, and a View of* Rome *before it.* Caſtel Gandolfo.

VELETRI *Is a little pretty Town; in it is the Statue of* Urban *the* 8th. *and the Pallace and large Garden of* Ginetti; *the Walks all ſet with Lawrel-Hedges,* Veletri.

and

and in them Lawrel-Trees which look with great round tops, and ſtreight Stocks, like Orange-Trees: In the the moſt ſhady parts there are ſome thicker than my middle, and tall as Elmes, and being on the ſide of a Hill, has a fine Proſpect of the Campagna.

Taracina. TARACINA *Has nothing now remarkable but the Ruins of an old Temple.*

Fundi. FUNDI *Is the firſt Town in the Kingdom of* Naples, *and having been ſince the time of the* Romans *burnt, has nothing in it more worth Notice.*

Mola. MOLA *Is a little Town by the Sea-ſide, where* Cicero *had a* Villa, *and his ſeveral* Grotta's, *with Fountains in the ſollid Rock, divers Arcbt Vaults, with his place of Burial, are ſtill remaining, the Garden cloſe by the Sea, and now full of tall Orange-Trees.*

Gaeta. GAETA *Is a little Town and Caſtle on a Promontary that ſtands in the Sea, joynd to main Land, only by a little neck: Here is kept the body of the famous* Bourbon, *and is ſhown the Rock that ſplit at our Saviour's Paſſion.*

Amphitheatre. *In the open Fields, without any Houſe, or other Ruine than of an Aquaduct, ſtands the remains of an Amphitheatre, near a fine River, which was anciently the Scituation of the Town* Minturna: *Here an open fertile Country begins to ſhow it ſelf, the way from* Rome, *thus far being full of Hills, with (neverthelefs) ſome fruitful Valleys, and thoſe Mountains cover'd with Figgs, Olives, Orange-Trees, Sage, Roſemary,* &c.

Capua. CAPUA *Is a little inſignificant Town, and two miles diſtant now from the place where that great City ſtood, of which there is no other remains, but the Ruins of an Amphitheatre, and ſome pieces of ſuch other pub-*

publique Structures; here is the entrance on the Campagna felice, which all the way to Naples, *is a Garden, ſomething like* Lombardy, *but in all reſpects, finer.*

NAPLES *Has one end next the* Mediterranean, *like a Creſcent, as* Genoa's *middle ſtands, and the reſt of it oblong backward from it: Beyond the little neck of Sea is* Mont Veſuvius, *and a range of ſome other barren Mountains; behind it a Semicircle of fruitful Hills; and on the other ſide, the delicious* Campagna: *The Houſes in general are well built, of Stone, high, well-glaz'd, and flat-roof'd, to walk upon; the Streets admirably paved, and ſome of them very large; has ſome very great Piazza's, many Pallaces, fine Gardens, Fountains, and the beſt Churches of any City in the World.* Naples.

On a Hill that over-looks it, is the Caſtle of St. Ermo, *cut out of the ſolid Rock into that form.* Caſtel St. Ermo.

Near that is the rare Carthuſian Monaſtery, *which has a Proſpect as good, if not better than* Greenwich: *The Town, the Sea, the Country, Iſlands, and Promontories, at a very great diſtance; the Cloiſter is of white poliſh'd Marble, with Pillars and Baluſtres of the ſame; and in the mid'ſt of the Quadrangle, Hedges of Oranges, &c. The Church, Chappels, and Sacriſty, are yet much finer, being not only Marble, but richly gilded and painted; the Floors admirably paved with ſquares of white and red, and the great quantity and great pieces of Plate as remarkable as the reſt.* Carthuſian Monaſtery.

St. Paolo *was anciently ths Temple of* Caſtor *and* Pollux, *as the noble Portico, great Pillars, Architrave, &c. with the Greek Inſcription, ſtill remaining, ſhowes: 'Tis now Dedicate to St.* Peter *and St.* Paul, *under whoſe Statues lies two Truncks, which they make* St. Paolo.

the Vulgar believe, were the Statues of the first Patrons, and that the Voyces of these Apostles made them to tumble down; the Walls and Pillars of this Church are cover'd with Silver Vowes; the Roof rarely painted and gilded.

Anunciata. *The* Anunciata *is very stately, the Roof, Cupola,* &c. *painted and gilded as the former: In the* Treasury *are vast Figures, Vessels,* &c. *of Silver. In the* Sacristy *they show the two Infants of* Bethlemme, *with their Wounds,* &c. *Adjoyning is the great and well-endow'd Hospital which maintains near* 3000. *Poor.*

Il Giesu S. Maria Nuova Olivietani, &c. *The* Jesuits *is a noble Structure; the best of the Order, fine and rich in all respects as the others; so is that of* S^a. Maria Nuova, *that of the* Olivietani, *and several more in general excelling the Churches in* Rome: *In that of the* Dominicans *is the famous Crucifix that spoke to* Thomas Aquinus; *and in the fine Chappel in the* Duomo, *is kept* S. Gennaro's *Blood, which boyls when brought near his Head; and in that of* S. Maria del Parto, *the Tomb of* Sannazarius, *once his House.*

Palazzo del Vice Re. *The Vice-Kings Pallace is of Stone, and stately; the Front very large, supported with Pillars, and has a noble* Piazza *before it, from whence to the Mole is an admirable descent for Coaches, like a winding-Staircase.*

Giardino del Marchese di Vico. *The Garden of* di Vico *has an excellent Prospect, abundance of fine Fountains, and other Water works; and being on the side of a Hill, is so prettily contrived, that there are Gardens like Rooms, one over another, for three or four Stories: Besides these, there are many other Pallaces and Villa's, as that Royal one of* Poggio Reale, *of* Pietrabianca, *&c.*

Virgils

Virgils *Tomb ſtands likewiſe in a Garden on the ſide of a Hill, and on the top of it, grows a Lawrel, which though ill us'd by curious Strangers, yet flouriſhes: on a Wall by it, is this Epitaph.* Sepolechro di Virgillio.

Qui Cineres Tumulo hec Veſtigia conditur olim,
Ille hoc qui cecinit paſcua, rura, duces.

They here alſo ſay he had a Houſe, and ſhow a little ſtone Seat, enclos'd like a Cloſet, with an excellent Proſpect, where he writ his Georgicks.

The Mole *lies like a bended Arm into the Sea, and being very large, there they goe in the Evenings to take the Freſco: At the further end of it is the* Pharo's; *by the ſide of it, the Caſtle* Nuovo; *and on a Rock in the Sea, the Caſtle* Uovo. Il Molo.

The great Market place is large, at leaſt as Smithfield, *ſtor'd with admirable Proviſions of all kinds; but the Pork, Bacon, and Pidgeons ſo extraordinary, that they ſeem quite different meats from ours. Their Fruits, Limonades, Creams, Sherbets, Wines,* &c. *and the Cheapneſs of them all, deſerves no leſs to be admired and prais'd. In this* Piazza, *like the place above ſaid are their Gallowes and Executions.* Il Mercato.

Veſuvius *is about nine miles from* Naples, *but by its great heighth, appears very near; the way to it, is all cover'd with Stones burnt into Cinders of all ſizes; the Hill it ſelf very ſteep, cloath'd in Aſhes; the ſharp top blown away, and a round hole in it, eſteem'd a mile wide, which is very deep, but of an equal bore; the ſides of it is Rock, the bottom a perfect flat, except the very middle, where it perpetually ſmoaks, and by its venting there, has rais'd a little Hill, the upper part of which is tipt with Sulphur.* Monte Veſuvio.

Pausilippo. *Behind* Naples *is a passage cut through a Mountain, large enough for two Carts to pass, long at least as the Maille in St.* James's *Park, and very high, by which means it is not very dark, the light striking in at each end, a great way; and in the middle of it is a Lamp that hangs there for the Virgins sake, who has our Saviour in her Lap.*

Grotta del Cane. *The* Grotta del Cane, *is a little place cut in the side of a Hill, where there breaths out from the ground a Vapour of that malignity, that in a moment it kills a Dogg, if his head be held low to it; and they usually throw him into the Lake* Agnano, *close by, which they say revives them again; but if they hold them too long in the* Grott, *they'l be mistaken, witness a Dog that follow'd me from* Rome. *A Torch held in the same manner, will instantly go out; and in this experiment is seen its force, for held high, it burns as at other times; but lower and lower, blewer and blewer, till it extinguish; 'Tis kept lockt, least some silly* Animal *should go into it for shelter, as once a* Pilgrim *did, and died.*

Solfatara. *The* Solfatara *has Hills round it, and seems to be a place where a Mountain once stood; the ground is very hot, sounds hollow, and in divers places the Sulphureous smoak issues with great noise and violence: They make Cups and Pots of the Earth, which are us'd Physically, and gather great quantities of* Sal-Armoniack, Nitre, Vitriol, *and other preparations, from this natural Labratory. As anciently, so it is still believed to be the mouth of Hell; the Fathers* Capucins *just by it, hearing oft Sighs and Groans of Souls in pain, and sometimes see them in the shape of Birds with humane faces, come out thence to aire themselves, with a great black Keeper, like a Raven with them; at whose dread-*

dreadful Croaks they all plunge into the fire again.

Puzzuolo, and Baia.

Close by the little arm of Sea, of 3. miles and a half broad, stands Puzzuolo, *now a wretched poor place; and on the other side, the Ruins of* Baia, *to which* Caligula *made a Bridge, thirteen of the prodigious Piles and Arches being yet remaining: Of that famous Town, some of the Streets may yet be known, but has nothing left remarkable.*

Elizium.

Near it are the Elizian Fields, a place of no great Bliss, yet would have still been Paradice, *had it not lost its Priests.*

Piscina Mirabile.

The Piscina Mirabile *is a vast Cave, or Cellar, entirely under ground, lined with a plaister as hard as flint, supported with abundance of huge square Pillars, and suppos'd to have been a reserver of Water for the* Roman *Galleys that lay hard by it, in the* Mare Mortuum.

Cento Camerelle.

The Cento Camerelle *are a hundred little* Grotta's *in the manner of the former, and for the same purpose, though some say, for to keep Slaves in for the use of the Galleys.*

Sepolc'r Agrippina.

Of Agrippina's *sumptuous Villa, the only entire part remaining, is her Tomb, which in a dark hole, amongst the Ruins, by Torch-light may be seen.*

Villa Cicerone, Lucullo, Palazzo Nerone, *&c.*

Near that on the Shoer is a Ruin of Cicero's *Villa, that of* Lucullus; *a little further, that of* Nero's *Pallace, and other Buildings; and on a Hill washt by the Sea, the Walls of a modern Castle; not much further,* Cicero's *Bathes, formerly in great esteem.*

Bagni Tritoli.

At a little distance are the hot Bathes cut in a hard Rock in several Entrys to Sweat in, which are so warm, that 'tis almost impossible to endure two minutes, at the further end.

Monte Nuovo.

By this is the new Mountain, a Hill, esteem'd a mile or two in compass, that about 100. *years agoe, did rise in one night after, a terrible Earth-quake, and almost dryed up the Lake* Lucrinus.

Tempio d'Hercole.

Near the Shoar is a great Ruin of the Temple of Hercules, *and some remains of the Villa of* Hortensius.

Grotta di Sibilla.

The Sybills Grott *is a large passage, cut in a Hill, like that of* Pausillippus, *and formerly a Rode to* Cuma, *now wall'd up in the middle; about* 150. *yards within it, there is a streight Entry, which leads to divers little Rooms of several sizes, the one of which has been adorn'd with* Mosaick *work,* &c. *In the furthest, there is a Spring of luke-warm water, which makes it suspected that these Chambers were cut for the sake of that; but being so far from light, or air, then what is suffocating, I cannot guess at the use, or the Inhabitant.*

Lago Averno.

Just before the entrance into this Grotta, *is the round Lake* Avernus; *and on the side of it, the Ruins of the Temple to* Apollo, *which is made an Argument, that the above-said Rooms were the Lodgings of a* Sibill: *At a little further distance are several scatter'd Ruins, and in the Hills about it, abundance of Baths and Sweating places, esteem'd good for several Diseases; and in the* Romans *time had Statues there erected, that pointed, and Inscriptions that told what part and distemper every Bath was proper for; but the* Salernian *Physicians growing poor by it, went unanimously one night and defaced them both.*

Palude Accherusia.

Further on by Cuma *is the Lake of* Accheron, *which now is no more horrid than the former, only its water of worse colour.*

The

The Government of Naples *is by a Vice-Roy, whose Commission is usually for three years, with the allowance of* 24000. Duccats *annually, besides what he fleas off the People: He is assisted by a Privy Councel, two Secretaries of State, and four Doctors of the Law, called* Regenti della Cancellaria, *which are term'd also his Councellors, and in matters of Importance, are joyned with the former. Of the same denomination there are likewise two always residing in the Court of* Spain, *and sit in the Councel of* Italy *there, exactly to enform them of the State of* Naples; *and in these, and all Courts of Justice, at least half of them must be* Spaniards. Government.

The City is between eight and nine miles in compass, with Bull-works alla moderna, *and encloses* 300000. *Inhabitants, besides Monasteries and Strangers; has an Arsenal and five Castles; a Mole and Squadron of seaven Galleys; a Guard of fifty Horse always next the person of the Vice-Roy; a hundred Halberdiers that Guard in the Pallace; five Troops of light Horse-men, and* 4000. *Spanish Foot, which are there daily upon Duty likewise, and besides, supply the Castles.* Strength.

The Kingdom is esteem'd to be 1468. *miles in compass; in all the several Castles of which, and Guards upon the Sea-coasts, there are but* 1608. *Spanish Foot.* Garrisons.

The Militia of Horse, called the Battaglione, *are denominicon* 1020, *put into* 16. *Troops: The Foot of the same* 25078. *Every* 100. *Families furnishing five Souldiers, such as their Officers shall approve, which are oblig'd within, or out of the Kingdom, to serve five years, and then to be relieved by others sent in their room; but during the time of such Service, ought to receive the* Militia.

same

ſame pay with the Spaniſh Foot. Of theſe, as well as all other Force in the Kindom, the Vice-Roy is Captain-General.

Governors of Provinces.

The ſeveral Provinces have Governors called Primi Guiſticieri, *which are allow'd a Guard of twelve Halberds, but their Governments laſt but two years.*

Revenue.

The Revenue, which before the Rebellion, in 1647. *was to the Treaſury fifteen* Carlini *a Family, beſides all other payments, for the maintenance of the Army,* &c. *and the free gift that every two years the Parliament in that time made, of* 1200000. Duccats, *is now* 42. Carlini *a Family, in lieu of all the other payments and gifts. And in lieu of the Exciſe and Gabels that were upon all ſorts of things neceſſary to life, it was agreed likewiſe to give the King* 300000. Duccats *yearly, which is ſince increas'd* 113000. Duccats *by an extraordinary Impoſition on Tabacco, not included in the Covenant, becauſe judg'd a thing not neceſſary to humane life. The Impoſition on the Sheep and Paſturage in* Apuglia, *amounts to* 200000. Duccats *yearly, And what the King receives in lieu of his Knights Service, or Tenure* d'Adogo, 100000. *yearly, which is all the certain Revenue the Spaniards have in the Kingdom of* Naples.

Policy.

The chief policy in this Government, is the keeping the Nobility at odds, which are ſo unwiſe as to be ſo to the greateſt degree imaginable, not daring any one of them to go 20. *miles out of Town, without a Guard of* 50. *or a hundred Horſe, with which they are ſupply'd for the moſt part out of the Troops of* Banditi, *that for this reaſon are by them ſupported and protected, every great man having his Squadron of Rogues ready at a little ſummons to attempt any thing upon his Enemy. The Inquiſition, they here, would very fain have as ſevere*

as

as 'tis in Spain, but the people are always ready to rebel on the least offer at it.

The holy Chamber brought by Angels to Loreto, has now a Church built over it; before which is a Fountain, and the Statue of Sixtus Quintus; and for yet better security from eyes and hands, is wall'd about with Marble, beautified with Statues of Sibills and Prophets; within 'tis little, the materials brick; has but one Window, and at that the Angel entred when he brought news of the Incarnation; the Furniture is much better, for the Cupboard of Plate they had sent with the House, was only some earthen Vessels; but now it has several of Gold, set with Jewels, besides Silver, Amber, &c. there not being a Prince, nor great Family in Europe, that on the score of some danger or deliverance have not made their presents to it, except the English, who have either been more fortunate, or wiser than the rest. What is of value above all the Riches, is the Virgin with our Saviour in her Arms, made of Cedar, by St. Luke, which came also with the House, and is defended by an Iron-grate: In the Room where they keep their most superfluous Treasure, they show divers rich Gowns, for this Image, which are kept for Holy-days. It has an Apothecaries Shop belonging to it, for the use of Pilgrims, in which there are some pots that were painted by Raphael Urbin. The next remarkable thing is their Cellar, which is the largest in Italy, stor'd with vast Tuns of excellent Wine; another mark of Peoples Charity. Loreto.

ANCONA Stands upon the Gulph; towards Land is defended by a Castle, and has a short Mole into the Sea; the Tryumphal Arch of Trajane, the most remarkable thing. Ancona.

Rimini. RIMINI *Preſerves upon a Pedeſtal the Stone, that* Ceſar *ſtood on, when he perſwaded his Souldiers to march to* Rome.

Ferrara. FERRARA *Stands on a flat, by the noble River* Po; *has a Cittadel and excellent Walls, with water round them of great breadth: Before the* Duomo *are two Statues in Braſs, of the Family* d'Eſte; *and in the Monaſtery of the* Benedictives, *the Tomb of* Arioſto; *and is ſuch a ſort of Town as* Parma *or* Modena.

Venice. VENICE, *The Free-born State which neither* Athens, Sparta, *nor* Rome *could boaſt, ſtands in the* Adriatick, *upon little Iſlands, every way two or three Leagues from Land, for which diſtance the water about it being very ſhallow, renders it impregnable; the main Sea is kept off by a long natural Bank of twenty or thirty miles, ſo that the ſtrongeſt winds are not prejudicial: The body of the City is eſteem'd five miles in compaſs, beſides the ſcatter'd Iſlands about it; the Houſes ſo cloſe for want of ground, that there are more than in a Town of double that circuit: It is well built, has divers Pallaces, and if inferior to any other Citty in* Italy, *'tis in Churches: The Streets have convenient paſſage for ſuch as go on Foot, as well as for the Boats, having that admirable Scituation, that one may go to every Houſe in Town by Water or by Land: In the middle of it is the* Canal Grande, *deep and large, over that, and all the reſt, Stone Bridges of one Arch, under which their* Gondola's *conveniently paſs; the number of which are ſaid to be* 20000. *and in all the little Calle or Land-paſſages, little Shops well furniſhed.*

S. Marco. *The Church of St.* Mark *has a great deal of Marble, both without and within, as the Front, the Pillars,*

Pave-

Pavement, &c. *but not modern Architecture*, *very high over the door*, *stands the four brass gilt Grecian Horses of* Lisippus, *sent by* Tiridates, *King of* Armenia, *to* Nero. *The Treasure of this Church is very great*, *shown always in the presence of one of the Procuratori*; *some of the principal things are the twelve Suits of gold Armour*, *set with Pearl*, *with Crowns worne by so many Virgins anciently on some Festivals*; *two other Royal Crowns*, *and the Doges*, *all set with Stones of great value*; *three great Carbuncles*, *a Flowre-de-luce with a great Diamond in it*; *a huge Saphir*, *a cup of one Turquoise*, *great Massive Candlesticks*, *and Chalice of Gold*; *two Crucifixes set with Pearl*, &c. *besides Relicks of greater value*, *as a Tooth of St.* Mark; *another of* Mary Magdalen, *a lock of the Virgins Hair*, *some of the Blood at our Saviours Passion*; *a piece of* John Baptist's *skull*; *one of the Stones that was thrown at St.* Stephen, *&c.*

Before this Church is the fine Piazza *built about with* Portico's; *and were it not for the Buildings that almost divide it into two*, *would be exceeding spacious.* Piazza St. Marco.

Next to the Church is the Doges *Pallace*; *very large*, *and was much finer before 'twas burnt*, *as by that part which escap'd*, *crusted with white Marble apparts*: *The Duke himself has only one Appartment*, *the rest employ'd for the use of Councels*, *Officers*, &c. *The great Senate Room is rarely painted*, *Roof and Sides*, *the end over the* Doges *Seat is by the hand of* Tintoret, *and esteem'd one of the four best pieces of the World*: *By the Chamber*, *where the* Concillio di Dieci *sit*, *is a little Armory*, *with Arms in great readiness for* 1000. *Men*; *the Muskets always charg'd*, *and Match so dispos'd in a little Engine with Gun-* Palazzo del Doge.

powder, that pulling a ſtring, lights 100. *pieces at once; to this, there is a door out of the Councel, and the Key lyes always by the Duke: There is alſo a great many Curioſities, as the Sword of* Scanderbeg, *ſome* Perſian *Armour, ſecret Arms, as Halberds that diſcharge ſeveral times a Trunk with Piſtols, laid Artificially to go off at the opening; Croſs-bows to ſhoot Needles,* &c.

Monaſterio di S. Georgio.

The fine Church and Monaſtery of St. George *has an Iſland to it ſelf, with a Garden both large and pleaſant: In the Refectory is the excellent Picture, by* Paolo Veroneſe, *of the Wedding in* Canaan, *where amongſt the Muſicians he has plac'd himſelf; this likewiſe is one of the four Renowned pieces, and is the freſheſt and ſtrongeſt painting of all I have ſeen.*

S. Gio. e Paolo.

Before the Church of St. John *is a braſs Statue of* Bartolomeo Colone *on Horſe-back: In the Chappel of St.* Hiacinth *the Martyrdome of the two Patrons, by* Titian, *which is the third famous piece; and that of* Mich. Angelo's *laſt Judgment at* Rome *makes the fourth: In the Refectory is a Painting by* Paolo Veroneſe, *almoſt equal to his other; the Cloiſter and Dormitory very noble.*

S. Salvatore

In St. Salvatore *there is two Pictures by* Titian, *of the Transfiguration and Annunciation.*

Madonna di Salute.

The Church of our Lady is built in an Oval, but not yet finiſh'd, was a Vow of the Senates in a great Plague.

La Carita.

In this Monaſtery of the Carita, *there is the raiſing up of* Lazarus, *painted by* Baſſan.

Arſenal.

The Arſenal *is eſteem'd three miles in compaſs, but though not half ſo much, is vaſtly great, having Rooms not only for materials, and to make all ſorts of Proviſions of War, and Magazines for them, when done, but*

their

their Docks for Galleys, Ships, &c. *are there alſo, and every thing that appertains to them, there furniſh'd and wrought; all which employs conſtantly about* 1500. *Men. In two Chambers above-ſtairs are Arms for* 50000. *men, and in two other Rooms the ſame for* 60. *Gallies, among which there is the rich* Bucentoro, *gilded and carved all over, on which the* Doge *and* Senators *go to wed the Sea.*

Murano.

The Iſland of Murano *is the place where their Glaſs-houſes ſtand, whoſe Trade is infinitely decreas'd, and the Canal by it, the place of* Corſo, *where the Summer Evenings the Ladies take the Freſco.*

Carnevale.

The Diverſions there in Carneval, *are variety of Habits and Humors,* 10000. *meeting every After-noon in St.* Marks Piazza, *of almoſt ſo many different Shapes and Geſtures, where there is freedom of ſaying or doing any thing whilſt mask'd: After 'tis dusk, many of the beſt quality retire to the* Ridotti, *a ſort of Gaming houſes where they play at Cards, or talk with the Ladies, a liberty they only have at this Seaſon, and for that reaſon, the men in general are Cuckolded but once a year, from thence they either go to the Comedies or incomparable Opera's, where the Scenes and Voices ſo far excel the* French, *that they have ſcarce reſemblance. Towards the latter end of* Carneval, *they make ſport with Baiting of Bulls, and ſome of their heads are cut off with Swords at a blow: They have Girls, Boys,* &c. *that play all the Tricks on the high and low Rope, flye down from St.* Marks *Steeple, with Fire-works,* &c. *In the* Cavallerizzo *I ſaw twelve noble* Venetians *richly arm'd and dreſt with Point, Feathers, and Habits of different colours (to diſtinguiſh them) perform on* Neapolitane *Horſes all the exerciſes of Lance, Sword, and Piſtol; at Sea-monſters ſo plac'd,*

that

that they made a pretty Figure in the action; afterwards the Deities of Earth and Sea in great Machines being present, to the Musick, soft Tromba, *and incomparable Voice of rare* Antonina, *gallop'd and stopt in such excellent time and order, that no Country Dance was ever better perform'd, not the least mistake or error happening all the time.*

Govern-ment. *The Soveraignty is in the Grand Councel, which consists of all the other Councels and Magistrates; next in the Senate, or Pregadi, the Colledge, the Councel of* Ten, *the* Quarante Criminale, *&c.*

Grand Councel. *The Grand Councel having the Supream power, confers Dignities, makes Laws, Creates Magistrates, and all the other Councels, and into it no Noble* Venetian *can enter, before the Age of* 25. *years, except by Balloting for it, and then if it be his lot, he may sit at* 20.

Pregadi. *The* Pregadi *are the body of the Senate, so called from being pray'd to come to Councel, has now an addition of* 60. *more, called the* Giunto, *and admits besides the* Colledge, *the* Concillij Criminali, *the Councel of* Tenn, *and some other Magistrates, in all to the number of* 276. *who Vote by little soft Balls like Buttons, white and yellow put into a Box devided, of the same colours, which takes away all fear of making Enemies, and prevents Cabals and Factions: To these are belonging* 24. *Secretaries,* 12. *attending, the others with Embassadors.*

Colledge. *The Colledge consists of the* Doge, *and six Councellors, together stiled the* Sig^ria. *and the eldest of them, in the* Doges *absence supplies his place, so that business has no delay: There sits likewise three* Capi, *of the* Quarante Criminale, *which represent that Councel; six* Savij Grandi, *five* di Terra Ferma, *and five* Savij alli Ordini; *which last, are young men, plac'd there*

there only to Learn: These receive Petitions, open Letters, give Audience to publick Ministers, &c. *but no positive Answers, those depending on the Senate.*

Embrs. Aud.

At the Entrance of Embassadors into this Colledge, they all rise up, and are bare, except the Doge, *who is so only to Cardinals and Princes, on whose right hand they are afterwards plac'd.*

Doge.

The Doge *is chosen by all the Nobility of above thirty years old, by Ballotting several ways for Electors, and then they again for others, varying so often to prevent Factions: The Duke, when Elected, has no Soveraignty but in Name, the honour of a Throne, his Mantle and fantastick Crown; yet to make him something esteem'd, they allow all Letters to be directed to him, Money Coyn'd, and Dispatches Sign'd by him, but no Guards, least he should make himself more considerable: His constant Revenue but* 100. Zecchins *a week, and his Children and Brothers deprived th'enjoying any great charge in the State, during his Life, he himself not being permitted to go out of* Venice *without Leave, and is then without any power.*

Councel of *Tenn.*

The Councel of Tenn *now increas'd to the number of Seaventeen, besides the Duke and his six Councellors, Elected of different Families, without the least affinity or Alliance; are Judges of Treasons and all Criminal matters of highest importance, and Instituted for a check upon the Nobilli: These chuse amongst themselves three Inquisitors of State, who serve by turns, have power to enquire against the* Doge *himself, and every slight suspicion is sufficient to Banish, Imprison, or punish with Death, without mercy, any that reveal their secrets, or Usurp any of the publick Treasure, or Revenue, not regarding the doing an Injustice to particulars for the publick good.*

Inquisitors.

The

Quaranta Criminale.

The 40 Criminale *is form'd moſt of the Nobilli too; of which ſort of Council, there are two more, of a ſecond Rank, or Poorer Nobillity; inſtituted, that none might be diſcontented, but every one might have his ſhare in the Government: The one is called* Civil Vecchia; *the other,* Civil Nuova: *The firſt, for Appeals from the City, the latter from the Country; and they ſit in Senate by turns, every ſixteen Moneths; which Change is practis'd, in the Senate it ſelf, the Councel of Tenn, and in all other Offices, and Magiſtrates, except the Chancellor: The People by that means, in a little ſpace, being freed from Oppreſſion, and ill Governours, if ſuch ſhould chance to be Elected: Beſides, ſo many Councels prevents the Altering of the Government; which from a few, might eaſier ſucceed, and ſooner diſpatch Buſineſs.*

Savij Grandi.

The Six Savij Grandi, *are a kind of Miniſters of State; who every day after Councel, conſult together of that Dayes Buſineſs; and once a Week, carry what is Ripe to the Senate; and being Men af great Experience, their Preparation prevents the Confuſion that would ariſe from ſo many Opinions; the Ignorant being ever the greateſt Number in all Aſſemblies.*

5 Savij di Terra Ferma.

The Savij di Terra Ferma *are inferior to the Former; can give their Votes in the Colledge, but not in the Senate: And of theſe are choſen the* Savio Caſſiere, *and the* Savio alla Scrittura; *the firſt provides and diſburſes the Money; the other has the Superintendance of the* Militia.

Procuratorij.

The Procuratorij *ought to be but Nine, but are now Thirty ſix; encreaſed by their Neceſſities in the Warr of* Candia, *then ſelling theſe Honours, for* 20000 *Duccats a piece; but as they dye, will come to their firſt Inſtitution. The Dignity is eſteem'd very great; for, having*

having the doors of the Senate always open to them, and freed from being sent Embassadors, except in extraordinary; yet this Office nevertheless is void of all power, not having the liberty to enter either into the Grand Councel, or that of Tenn, but is purely Churchwarden, and without any other Authority than what relates to the Church of St. Mark, the having a care of Orphans, &c.

Grand Chancellor.

Citizens are admitted to have several Charges; one of the Principal is made Grand Chancellor, with the Title of Excc. Ducal habit, and the priviledge to enter into Senate, Councels, &c. where he may give his Opinion, but not Vote; his allowance 3000. Duccats a year, and worth 10000. more, is the only place that is for term of Life, and esteem'd the best in the Republique.

Avogadors.

They have also three Avogadors, a sort of Attorney General, which to make more fierce and keen, are allow'd good part of the Estates Confiscated: The several Providitori, &c. because too tedious, I omit; but 'tis to be observ'd that no man is suffer'd to enjoy two places, be they never so inconsiderable, and the Nobility must run through the most inferior employments, before they can possess those that are desirable, by which means they arrive at the great ones, when they are in riper years, and fitter to manage them, and the small ones are not despised; for if any refuse the charge he is Elected to, he is fined 2000. Duccats, and Baniish'd the Grand Counsel for two years.

Number of Nobility.

The noble Families, with those added in the War of Candia, are about 220. and before that, to conceal their small number, and take away emulation, they gave leave to Secretaries, Lawyers, Physicians and Notaries to wear their habits, which they still continue.

Jealousie. *They are so Jealous of one anothers aspiring to the Soveraignty, that they will not suffer Popularity in any, and therefore poyson'd* Loredano *for having eminently served his Country in quieting and appeasing a Tumult with his single presence, that none of the Magistrates with Arguments or Force could prevail upon.*

To speak with any forreign Minister, or his Servants, is no less than Treason, and therefore they flye them like the Plague, a Policy in such a Government, absolutely necessary, for in so great an Assembly there will be some, from whom Embassadors by their presents would not want Intelligence of their greatest secrets, and now no Treasure or Reward can prevail to make them hang upon the Gallowes by the foot.

Their own Embassadors, at their return, are oblig'd to give in writing an account of their Negociation, and to lay their presents before the Senate which marks of honor, they are nevertheless not deprived of.

Policy. *In the Government they leave the Reins loose, in all things that are not directly prejudicial to the State; their greatest Vices, Wenching and Gaming, are countenanc'd, because it renders them too Slothful and Effeminate to think of Rebellion; and in imitation of the Nobility, the Religious also take their liberty, it not being in the power of the* Nuncio *nor Pope himself to hinder; for the Secular Magistrate can only imprison, who will rather protect than punish; and they would not have the Priests of Exemplar piety, lest they should by the Vulgar be too much lov'd and rever'd, which might at one time or other prove dangerous to the State; besides, by conniving at their Debauchery, they can the easier get their Monasteries suppres'd by the Pope when they have need of money.*

The

The Spiritual affairs are govern'd by a Patriarch, which always is a noble Venetian, and chosen by the Senate, who have plac'd three Nobles also in the Inquisition, as Assistants, without which the Ecclesiasticks can effect nothing; and order'd that the goods of the Condemn'd should not go to the Church, but to the Heirs of the Criminal; so that, that, which in other places is a terrible Tribunal, there frights no body, having power only to act by the Senates will, who suffer Heresie because 'tis a City of Trade, and other Crimes and Sins being inferior to that, are not minded; Lutherans *too, &c. are without scruple Bury'd in their Churches.* Patriarch and Inquisition.

When any Dispatch arrives from Rome, *the Senate make use of two Doctors, one of Divinity, the other of Law; and the latter is to observe there be nothing in it any way to the damage of the State; and then having both Sign'd it, 'tis presented to the Senate, without whose assent no Bull has there any force; and if it require any Answer, those two above-nam'd Doctors form it to their mind; and then sending for the* Nuncio, *tell him in very good words their Resolution; and if he reply, or desire any further satisfaction in the matter, they are silent; and any Senator that has Relation to a Cardinal, or Popes Nephew, &c. cannot be at such debate.* Pope obliged.

The Devotion of the City in general, is after the Example of the young Nobilli, who use the Churches chiefly for Love appointments: And for the Monasteries of Women, their Exercises are such as would have made even Aretine *to blush, being accused of Wantonness, Shameful, and Incredible.* Devotion.

They permit abundance of Jews to Live and Trade there, who are obliged to keep a small Banck to lend Jews.

to the Poor on Pawns, without Interest; and wear red Hats for distinction: These for their reputed Secrecy are very much cherish'd by the Nobility, there not being one but has his Jew *for his Confident, nor* Jew *without his Protector.*

Government of Terra ferma.

Their Territroies on Terra ferma, *are put into these divisions,* La Marca Treviggiana, Il Friuli, Il Padouano, Il Vicentino, Il Veronese, Il Bresciano, Il Bergamasco, Il Cremasco; *then part of* Dalmatia, Istria, *the Islands of* Corfu, Zante, *and* Cephalonia, Cerigo, Tine, *and three places still remaining to them in the Kingdom of* Candia. *In the Government of these, to make them most secure, they do all they can possible to keep the Nobility at odds, and make them to each other mortal Enemies, a Policy begun by* Erizzo *Lieutenant of* Udine, *who observing the great Unity and Friendship of that Gentry, and natural Affection to the House of* Austria, *writ to the State that they would provide some remedy for the inconveniences that might grow from it. The advice was grateful, and immediately they sent him Ducal Letters to confer the Dignities of Counts on several of the most ancient Families, which he was to do on pretence of rewarding their merits: These Honours were greedily received, and immediately between them and those that wanted, grew a mortal feu'd, not yet extinguish'd, which has not only prevented them from having any Plots or Intelligence with their Neighbors, but by their frequent quarrels and follies, made them forfeit most of their Estates, to the great advantage of the* Venetians.

Places of Strength.

Their strongest places are Orsinuovi, Peschiera, Linago, Castel di Brescia, Castel S. Felice di Verona *and* Palma Nuova *in* Friuli, *which is one of the best, being round, with nine Royal Bulworks, three miles*

miles in compass, and requires 8000. *Men. It is a Fortification against* Germany, *and secures that Country from the Ravage of the* Turks.

As to their Souldiers, the Republique is serv'd by Strangers, Germans *and others, their Militia of* Terra Ferma *being of little Value, having no experience; but they think them useful on any suddain Alarm, and might resist till they could provide better; besides, do serve to make a show to their Neighbors of seeming always Arm'd: Their own people they dare not train, nor of them compose an absolute Army, lest they should turn their Arms upon the Nobility themselves, who they perfectly hate: The State therefore leaves them freely to enjoy all manner of Sloth and Luxury; the Republique by their Mony only, and others Dissentions, having made themselves thus considerable, not by their own Valour. Of this Militia (such as it is) they have* 139. *Companies, and the Captains and Serjeants have Pay; they have besides* 20. *Companies, of* 200. *each; and* 15. *Troops of Horse that are all paid; six Gallys always in the Gulf, and* 30. *more in readiness, which they can double upon occasion.* Souldiers, Galleys, &c.

Their Revenue is about four Millions and a half yearly of Duccats, *but in time of War they encrease their Gabels and Impositions on all things, which is ever paid without Force or Violence. In the last War with* Candia, *they sold all Offices, by which they rais'd* 500000. Duccats, *the Lands that was given to the Church of St.* Mark, *Commons,* &c. *besides the great sum by the suppress'd Monasteries, and the advantage they had by leaving the door of Honour open to all that brought* 100000. Duccats *to be made noble; which last has been of ill Consequence, for being most Merchants that were so admitted, that mony, and they, being* Revenue.

other-

otherwiſe employ'd, they have ſince conſiderably decay'd in their Trade; the ſoul of that, and all other States: In the ſame time they alſo had a Lottery, with which they got a very great ſum of money, and drew moſt of it out of Strangers pockets, and a long time publickly delay'd the giving the Prizes, alledging they were not all drawn; ſo had the uſe of both.

Banco di Giro.

Of greateſt advantage is the Banco di Giro, *where the Republick have the Benefit of more than five Millions of* Duccats *without a farthing Intereſt; every Merchant putting in part of his Eſtate there, which upon any bargain is paſs'd to another without other delay or circumſtance, then altering the name; and if any man would have ready money for his Intreſt in it, there are always thoſe ready to give it him; and who have not moneys in this manner, have not any Credit; for there they go to ſee the worth firſt of him they intend to truſt, and accordingly confide.*

Money conſtantly paid into the Publick Treaſury.

	Duccats.
Datij di Venezia	1724988
Decime ordinarie	240000
Dalli Taglioni	80000
Dall Impoſitione del Campadego	70000
Dalle Decime del Clero	10000
Dalli Contributioni dell'arti	60726
Dall Univerſita dell Hebrei	52000
D'uffitij e Cariche Vitalitie	25000
Dalli Datij di Terra ferma	1168973
Dalle Decime	2810000
Dalli Taglioni	110000
Dall' Impoſitione del Campadego	90000
Dalle Decime del Clero	100000

Dalle

Dalle Colte	40000
Rendite di Dalmatia	11448
Rendite delle tre Iſole	132258
	4195393

Conſtant Diſburſments out of the Treaſury.

Officiali del Arſenale	124000
Per comprare Robbe biſognoſe al detto Arſenale	89033
Frutti chepaga la Zecca	1692657
Per Salnitri	36000
Per Paga del Armata e ſuoi Biſogni	399043
Per i Biſcotti	200000
Per mantenemento delle Fortezze	29000
Militie e Fortezze delle tre Iſole	200053
Salarij del Ser^mo. Doge	97778
Cancellaria Ducale	11910
Per ſpeſe ſtraordinarie	148924
Per il Magiſtrato dell Aque	40738
Per l'occorrenze del Con^o. di Dieci	42350
Per la Fanteria di Terra ferma	128140
Per la Cavalleria della Medeſima	32380
Per la Cavalleria di Dalmatia	31680
Per l'Offitiali condotti	25000
	3135786

Traffick.

Traffick for many Reaſons is forbidden to the Nobili; yet privately nevertheleſs, moſt of them do uſe it; but the Trade in General, now is very inconſiderable, having long agoe loſt that of the Indies *from* Aleppo, *and ſince that with the* Turks, *the* Genoeſe *being crept into it; beſides what the* Engliſh *and* Dutch *did furniſh in the time of their War with* Candia; *before which they made in* Venice *yearly* 2600. *Cloaths, now not*

not 500. *which they ſent into* Turkie, *beſides Silks, Gold, Silver, Chriſtal Glaſſes,* &c. *ſome of which went further on into* Perſia, Arabia, *and* Armenia. *To avoid Tranſportation of their Mony to any Forraign Country, they wear nothing but their own Manufacture, having very ſevere Laws againſt Extravagance of Habit.*

Intreſt with Pope. *The Pope and this Republique are like thoſe Twins, which growing together in their bodys, find ſuch Impediment, that the one would certainly deſtroy the other, if they did not both know that on the life of his Companion depended his own, and not daring to Ruine, they aſſiſt each other.*

Savoy. *To* Savoy *(though they hate that Duke for his pretenſion to* Cyprus *) they always give their aſſiſtance, leſt a more powerful Neighbour ſhould come in his place.*

Tuſcany. *They have much eſteem and affection for the great Duke, believing him very wiſe, and of great knowledge in State affairs, and becauſe Neutral to the two powerful Crowns of* France *and* Spain, *and as a mark of their reſpect, his Reſident is received with open doors, a Complement not allow'd to any other Prince in* Italy.

Genoua. *There was anciently great Enmity between the State of* Genoua *and this Republick; but ſince they appear'd for the Intreſt of* France, *as well as* Spain, *it is much leſſen'd.*

Mantoua. *The Duke of* Mantoua *they call their Son, having been under their Protection in his Minority, and upon any occaſion are ready to defend his State at their own expence, being deſirous he ſhould abſolutely depend upon them.*

Modena and Parma. *With* Modena *they are luke-warm, and with* Parma *no correſpondence; upon occaſion of a diſguſt given his*

his Resident at Venice, whether now he sends no more.

With the Swizzers and Grisons they have great Friendship, as well in respect of resemblance of Government, as to resist Spain or the Emperor; against either of which, for their sakes they would make no scruple to declare open War, and do the like to France. Swizzers and Grisons

To the Emperors damage they are always forward to contribute where it is not prejudicial to themselves, and the rather, because conscious how much they Usurp of his, They conclude he can never be their Friend; and are so strickt in their Dominion over the Adriatick, that they make him pay an acknowledgment for all Vessels that come into any of his own Ports in that Sea. Emperor.

With Spain at present they have a pretty good Correspondence, because more inconsiderable than it formerly was. Spain.

There is no Nation they hate so much as the French, for they look upon them as Authors of the War in Candia, and the loss of it too, giving them seeming succours only, and behaved themselves there, as they did in their Fleet, assisting of the Englisn. France.

With England they ever had, and still have a good Correspondence. England.

With Holland they did believe they should have had a lasting Amity, since they had both the same designes and the same fears from the two Crowns; but now out of Emulation of the Hollanders too great Dominion at Sea, there is no more that Friendship. Holland.

Denmark and Sweden are so remote, that they are insignificant to them, but their good wishes they would soonest bestow on the latter. Denmark & Sweden.

With the Great Turk they are forc'd to keep an Embassador, G. Turk.

bassador, called il Bailo, *lest he ravish some of their Territories in* Dalmatia, *&c. and out of that fear, frequently make presents to him, and the principal Sultana's in the* Seraglio.

Padoua. PADOUA *Stands on the River* Brent; *on the Banks of which, all the way to it, are Villas of the noble* Venetians; *'tis environ'd with a Ditch, and great Ramparts fac'd with Stone, but not* alla moderna; *is very large, and therefore very weak, low Built, few Inhabitants, and most of the Houses upon Portico's of very ordinary Pillars. It has about* 400. *Schollars and* 40. *Professors, paid by the Republick, but scarce any Colledges: The Anatomy Schools only are remarkable, and the great Hall of Justice big almost as that in* Westminster, *and like it, without Pillars: In the Scituation, and in every thing else it very much resembles* Pisa.

S. Antonio. *The Church of St.* Anthony *has on the side of it in* Mezzo Relievo, *the History of its Patron, and some of the Figures, by* Sansovinus; *and before his Tomb hang thirty or forty Lamps of Silver: On the other side lyes famous* Gatto Mela, *the* Venetian *General, who near the Church has his Statue on Horse-back, made by a* Florentine.

Sa. Giustina Sa. Giustina *is plain, but Majestick; the Architecture much esteem'd, being built by* Paladio; *the floor Marble, black and yellow, finer than can be exprest, and the high Altar suitable: here are the Tombs of St.* Luke *and St.* Matthias, *and the Martyrdom of* Sa. Giustina, *painted by* Paolo Veronese; *the Monastery also is very fine and large; by it is the* Campo Santo.

S. Tomaso di Cantuaria. *There is also a Church dedicate to our Saint* Thomas *of* Canterbury, *and in it lyes an* Englisn *Lady,* Katherine Whittenhal.

In

In the Street is the old Tomb of Anteonor, *with* Gothick *Letters on it, which makes it doubted whether his or not.* Anteonor's Tomb.

'Tis govern'd by a Podesta, *as the rest of their Cities; a Magistrate that Judges on Life and Death, but suffers the Inhabitants to quarrel as much as they please; for the* Padoans *having been the Creators of the* Venetians, *now hate the very name; and they knowing it, suffer them to destroy one another, and gain that way a sweet revenge, having their Estates too into the bargain: The Schollars imitate the others, and have continually a civil War amongst them, but are seldom punish'd, lest it might perhaps be less famous for Anatomy, or that they should forsake the Town which wholly subsists by them. These* Podestas *have also the power to lay Tolls, have the care of High-ways, Hospitals,* &c. *Live in State, attended by Gentlemen; have their Guards, Coaches, Pages,* &c. *Are allow'd a Councel, but their Government not above two or three years durance.* Governor.

That the Venetians *receive by all sorts of Duties and Impositions on the City and Country, is annually* 174224. Duccats. Revenue.

VICENZA *Is a very pleasant Town, in a delicious Country, stands upon two Rivers, and near agreeable Hills, has many fine Pallaces, most noted is that great one in the* Piazza, *with the Gardens of* Valmarana, Orangerie, Canal, *&c. The Theatre built by* Palladio, *of a particular manner, and his Triumphal Arch by the* Corso. *This City and Province is Govern'd also by a* Podesta, *and the Revenue the* Venetians *draw from it, is* 105311. Duccats *annually.* Vicenza.

VERONA *Is very large, stands high, in a good Air, and pleasantly; is generally well Built, full of People, abounds with all sorts of Provisions, has the* Verona.

Adice, *a noble River runs winding through it, with four Bridges over it; has five handsome Gates and two Castles; has two Piazzas, one for Gentlemen, another for Merchants, and an old Amphitheatre, almost perfect on the In-side, us'd by the City for several Sports. In the Monastery of St.* George *is that Saints Picture, made by* Paolo Veronese, *so much esteem'd that a Lord-Marshal of* England *could not buy it for* 2000. *Pistols. The Government is as the two former Provinces, and the Revenue to the State yearly* 139845. Duccats.

Lago di Garda. *In this Province is a Lake of* 36. *miles long; and near* 14. *broad, as clear as Christal, full of incomparable Trouts and Carpioni; the Country about it most delicious, affording excellent Moscatello, and all things that can be wish'd for: At the end of it stands a great Cittadel, call'd* Peschiera, *regular with five Bastions, through which all pass they please to permit, and not possible for any else.*

Peschiera.

Brescia. BRESCIA *Is pleasant, has Walls and Ramparts, is indifferently well built, not so well, nor by much so large as* Verona; *has nevertheless several Pallaces, one new one with a flat Roof, whose Spouts are held by the Figures of Women, leaning over, as it were peeping at those that pass: In the midst of the Town, on rais'd ground, is an old Castle, and divers little Rivelets run through it; 'tis famous for Gun-Smiths, whose work is admirable for its cheapness as well as curiosity. The Revenue to the* Venetians, *out of this Province, is yearly* 203680 Duccats.

Crema and Bergamo. CREMA *Is a pretty little Town, and well Fortified, but worse than* Brescia *in all respects; parallel with* Bergamo, *both Frontiers to the* Spaniards, *but the latter the most considerable; four miles beyond*

these

these Cities the Venetian *Territories end, which hither is* 160. *miles; a Country like a Garden, with innumerable Rivelets and Brooks, and so fertile that I cannot remember I saw one Acre of bad ground in it. The Revenue of this Province yearly, is* 180592. Duccats *to the* Venetians.

LODI NUOVA: *The Spanish Frontier to the* Venetians *stands upon rising ground, has a River runs by it, is a very little Town, and as indifferently Fortified.* Lodi Nuova.

MANTOUA *has a secure, but base Scituation, being inviron'd with Marshes, and a Lake, so that there is but two entrances to it, and these over Bridges: The Town is inconsiderable; the Duke a petty Soveraign, of the same force and strength of* Parma *or* Modena, *having scarce* 400000. *Crowns yearly Revenue: His Interest like the rest, to be of any mans side that can protect him.* Mantoua.

MIRANDOLA *is another Principality, whose little Monarch, with all sorts of Taxes and Impositions cannot make himself a Revenue greater than an* English *Noble-man, being at most but* 60000. *Crowns a year.* Mirandola.

NOVARA *Is a Town not well Built, but well Fortified; is very populous, and the Frontier to* Piedmont: *nine miles beyond which, the* Spanish *Dominions end.* Novara.

VERCELLI, *The Duke of* Savoys *Frontier Town to the* Spaniards *has on one side a little River, and is admirably Fortified to be on such a Sandy place: The Bastions are all very fresh and regular, and the watch Towers cover'd with Tin, which looks very prettily; the second Gate at the entry from* Milan *is nobly Built, but the Town very indifferently, yet not very little: Here every one speaks both* Italian *and* French. Vercelli.

CASAL,

Casal. CASAL, *a little Town of the Duke of* Mantoua's, *and one of the strongest in* Italy; *has the River* Po *on one side, and a great Cittadel on the other, besides excellent Walls, Ditches, and Ramparts.*

Italy in General. ITALY in GENERAL, *except the Appennines, (which is a fourth part of it) is a perfect Garden; the Trees and lusty Vines being every where set in order, most of it fertile, beyond expression; abounds with Rivers and Christal Lakes, excellent Pastures enclos'd with Quicksets, Lanes,* &c. *like* England; *has the most and the finest Cities, Churches, Pallaces, Gardens, Vila's,* &c. *of any Territory of its extent in the World; and this advantage above all other Countries in* Europe, *that it produces all that they do, and that which they have not. Its Wines are incomparable, and of infinite variety and delicacy, pleasing at once both scent and taste; The Provisions of all sorts excellent, exceeding* England *in some things, and* France *in all.*

Horses. *The Horses admirable, both for shape and mettle, and they ride and drive them very like the* English.

People. *The Gentry so courteous and civil, that except in matters of Love, 'tis impossible to offend them; and to a Stranger they will almost pardon any thing.*

Humour. *Very constant in their Friendship, but at first sight not so familiar as the* French, *being generally more reserv'd, and too wise to be impertinent, or to be any mans Friend, or Enemy, where there's no reason for it.*

Temper and Learning. *Are of such a happy temper, that they can be excellent in any thing they please to undertake, even in Buffonnerie and Fooling, out-doing Monsieur himself, in whom 'tis natural; and besides their being the greatest Souldiers and Generals of all Ages, and excelling too in Politicks, the Mathematicks and solid Learning for Architecture, Sculpture; Musick, and Painting,*

Painting, are as much admired by the wiſeſt of the World, as France *is by others, for their Modes of Habit, Speaking, Dancing, Riding,* &c.

Women. *The Ladies have fine Shapes and Features, rare Eyes and Teeth, and colour generally not inferior to the more Northern Countrys, (excepting ſome very flaxen Beauties which a too feeble Sun has left unripe) and have as few ill breaths as crooked amongſt them.*

Vertues. *Their Vertues as great as any Womens, ſeldom being Unchaſt, without Temptation, and then with ſuch ſecreſie and caution, [redacted] is ſcarce a fault.*

Wit and Charms. *Have great Wit, and ſuch variety of Charms, that their Love never cloys; and their incomparable Voices, and ſweet Language, added to the reſt, makes* Italy *a* Paradice.

FINIS.

FINIS.

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